July 31, 1895 2277

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 16 1895

No. 2166.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 18, 1895.

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REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Peace negotiations.

Synopsis:
Reforms in Korea. Likelihood of same. Policy towards China. Powers will watch negotiations.

No 2166.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 18, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the European powers are watching with great interest the course of events at Shimonoseki, where peace negotiations are soon to be inaugurated.

It is understood that England has deputized a commissioner to be present during

during the negotiations.
The Department has, no
doubt, followed with
interest the inauguration
of what is practically a new
constitution, and a new
code of laws in Korea.
The solemn declaration of
Korean independence by
the King in his ancestral
temple has been followed
by minute and radical
changes, all inclining to
Western methods, in every
department of the Government.
Japan has been exceedingly
reticent as to her plans
touching China, but it is
supposed in diplomatic circles
here

here, that she will, to a considerable extent, adopt towards this country the line of policy pursued by her in Korea.

She will probably demand that China shall be opened wide to foreign residence and trade, and it is thought that she will modify the tariff to suit her interests.

Whatever of good may be developed will be claimed to ensure to all the treaty powers.

In this connection I beg to call attention to my despatch No. 2104 of January 17th last. What I surmised then as

To

to Korea has become history. The recommendation made in the despatch cited that some "supervision should be had of the treaty-making process" has acquired greater force in proportion as Japanese victories have increased.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File
aas
MAY 14 1895

MAY 14 1895

No 2167

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, March 18, 1895.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
The fate of Wu Ta-cheng.

Synopsis:
He is degraded from the Northern command, and ordered to Peking for punishment.

No. 2167.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 18, 1896.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Disasters to Chinese arms are invariably followed by the punishment of Generals.
The latest example is that of Wu Ta-cheng. This personage has occupied many high positions. He has been Director of the Imperial Stud Count; Director of the

the Court of Sacrificial Worship; Vice President of the Censorate; Commander of the forces in Hünchün; Governor of Canton; Director General of the Yellow river; and very lately assistant director of military affairs in the North. It was thought that he would succeed the Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

In the Peking Gazette of the seventeenth instant it is said "that as commander of our troops he proved himself vain, proud, and talked a lot of nonsense, and was careless in the direction

direction of the movements of the forces under his command. Let him at once be removed of the office of assistant director of military affairs, and he is ordered to come to Peking to await the decision of the "Board of Punishments". This, probably means the decapitation of Yen Fa-ching.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No. 2168.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 20, 1895.

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REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 20 1895

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State. Rec'd May 21/95

Subject:

Kerosine Oil.

Synopsis:

Demands repeal of new likin tax levied at Hankow.

One enclosure.

No 2168.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 20, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Complaints having been made to this Legation of the burying recently at Hankow of a new likin tax of two hundred cash per case on kerosine oil I have addressed to the Tsungli Yamên a communication of which a copy is enclosed - demanding that

that the said tax be
set aside.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

No. 4. March 19, 1895.

Your Imperial Highnesses
and Your Excellencies:

I respectfully call the attention of Your Imperial Highnesses and Excellencies to the recent likin tax of two hundred cash levied on each case of Kerosine oil landed at Hankow.

Prior to the thirteenth day 11th Moon Kwang Hsü 20th year (December 26, 1894) the likin tax on kerosine oil at Hankow was three hundred cash per case. On that day by a proclamation issued by Ü Taotai, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, the tax was raised to five hundred cash per case.

Under this advance every case of Kerosine landed at

Hankow

Hankow is required to pay about one third of its value as a local tax. This is outrageous, exorbitant, and directly contrary to the treaties.

Under the tariff treaty kerosine oil, not being a specified article, pays five per cent ad valorem.

A treaty cannot be abrogated by indirection.

China says to all the world: You may send your goods to the open ports if you pay certain duties.

Of what avail is this privilege if at the moment the goods are landed they are met with a prohibitory tax?

The whole foreign trade may be wiped out by this process, and commercial intercourse may thereby be extinguished.

On the face of the enclosed proclamation it is apparent that

that the tax complained of is levied for purposes of prohibition. I warn you that this is unlawful.

A tax levied for the purpose of prohibiting the importation of an article, is not authorized by, but is contrary to the treaties.

This system tending to the exclusion of kerosine has been tried in other parts of China and has been repealed.

As long as the treaties exist, this useful and generally used article, cannot be excluded either directly or indirectly.

Kerosine is used everywhere in China. It is the cheapest of all the illuminators, and is a boon to the people.

China derives a large revenue from its use. In her own interest China ought to forwarn of taxation looking to prohibition.

It

It will be seen that this tax applies only to Hankow and affects goods the moment they are landed. This is nothing but a new import duty levied on one article and applying to one locality. Such a tax is unjust to the foreign merchant, to the native consignee, to the mass of the people, and is a direct violation of treaty stipulations.

Under Article 7 of the treaty of 1880 with the United States China agrees to give the most careful and favorable attention to representations as to commercial intercourse.

For these reasons I earnestly invoke Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies to order the repeal of the obnoxious proclamation herein complained of.

(Signed) Charles Denby.

Notification

By instructions received from Their Excellencies the Governors of the two Hus on the 25th day 11th Moon Kwang Hsü 20th year (21st December 1894) I hereby give notice that in consequence of the imports of Kerosine Oil into Hankow have lately been increased to a great extent and that the profits of other oil traders have been lost thereby, an addition of 200 cash Likin tax will be levied on each case of Kerosine Oil to land at Hankow, that is to say the total Likin tax on each case of Kerosine Oil shall be 500 cash; this order will come in force from the 1st day 12th Moon Kwang Hsü 20th year (27th December 1894). As to the cases which pass by Hankow and are not landed

landed, there will pay the usual tax only. All imported cases landed in Hankow are to be inspected at the Tsin ïï. Lo Office, a stamp will be put on the case to show that taxes have been all paid, and a pass will be granted to those transported into the interior, without which, they will be seized as smuggled goods and heavy fines will be imposed upon them. Merchants and citizens will observe this my proclamation as a general order to pay the legal tax.

Issued by ïï Taotai, Director of the Hankow Likin Office on the 30th day 11th Moon Kwang Hsü 20th year (26th December 1894)

Dear Adee,

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY

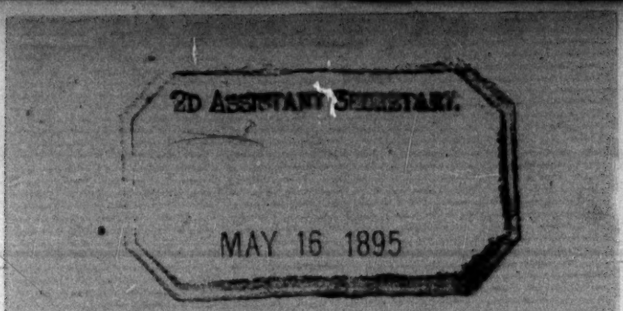
This is the same old story of likin about which all the Treaty Powers have been wrangling with China for years. The likin is not levied at the port of entry but after the Revenue has become the property of Chinese subjects — after it has been sold by the consignee. What right have we to protest against prohibitory taxes of this nature so long as it does not amount to a prohibitory tax, I cannot see, but the ground has not been taken by our Ministers here

been to protect when the likin amounted to a prohibition of the trade. Mr Denby thinks that the imposition of a duty of 500 cash per case of two dozen of four gallons each in addition to the 5% ad valorem and the gold 2½% transit duty amounts to a prohibition.

In 1887 likin was levied at Kowloon at Canton to the amount of $1.42 per case while the duty was $2.50 and while the trade increased.

I suppose the only thing to do is to acknowledge his despatch approve, as general principles, of his protest.

W. R

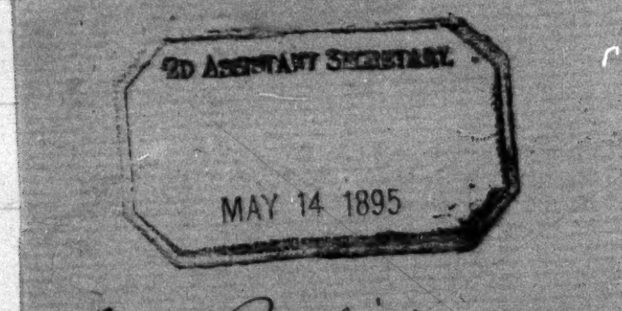


Dear Rockhill:

I think an instruction commenting on the whole subject in the line of your memorandum would be a good thing to send.

We contested Japan's right to impose local stamp duties and other charges on imports after they had paid customs duties and passed into native hands (Scotts Emulsion).

a.a.h.



Dear Rockhill

I think Mr. Denby's protest rests on sound doctrine and may be approved. I do not think any likin can be levied on goods entering a port of entry for consumption therein – only on transportation inland thence. Otherwise it is an import duty in violation of treaty.

a.a.h.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
MAY 14 1895

No. 2169.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 20, 1895.

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MAY 13 1895
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Peace negotiations.

Synopsis:

Copy enclosed of telegram to European powers asking their assistance in procuring peace.

One enclosure.

No. 2169.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 20, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/169 enclose a translation of an autographic telegram sent by the Emperor of China to the principal European Powers asking them to "devise means of earnestly persuading Japan to be just in her negotiations for peace"

Having

Having heard accidently that this telegram had been sent I asked the Yamên for a copy.

It was sent, and at the same time I was informed that the reason why the same paper was not sent to the President of the United States was that an autographic letter had already been sent to him.

Of course that is not the reason at all. I have so often informed the Yamên and Li Hung-chang that my Government would not in any event intervene in the pending war, but would preserve

preserve absolute neutrality, that it was considered unnecessary to address the President again on the subject. The action so taken is regrettable because it indicates a lurking hope of foreign intervention, the existence of which has so far delayed peace, and has done incalculable harm to China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Autographic telegram.

Copy of telegram.

Autographic telegram from the Emperor of China to the Queen of Great Britain, President of the French Republic, Czar of Russia, Emperor of Germany and King of Italy.

We have now appointed the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang to proceed to Japan to negotiate with that Country an armistice and conclude a treaty in order to protect and preserve the lives of our people and bring about a termination of hostilities.

We have known your intention to guard and protect the interests of peace and We, therefore, beg that you will devise means of earnestly persuading Japan to be just in her negotiations for peace. This is our hope.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ask. by Number and File
MAY 14 1895

No 2170

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 21, 1895.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Claim of W. P. Burr.

Synopsis

Claimant was notified that claim could not be presented without Department's authority.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Add. by Number and File.
MAY 14 1895

No 2170

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 21, 1895.

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MAY 13 1895
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Claim of W. P. Burr.

Synopsis

Claimant was notified that claim could not be presented without Department's authority.

No 2170

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 21, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 1003 of the 22d January last relating to the claim of Mr. William P. Burr against the Government of China and directing me not to present the same.

I wrote to Mr. Burr some days

days ago that his claim could not be presented without authority from you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
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No 2171.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 21, 1895.

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REC'D.
MAY. 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Political Possibilities.

Synopsis:
Russia's plans of intervention suggested.

No 2171.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 21, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As illustrative of current foreign thought in the Far East I enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 7th instant headed "Political Possibilities".

The gist of the article is that Russia is preparing to take part in the existing

existing war, against Japan. There are contingencies in which this might happen, as for instance the taking by Japan of too large a slice of Manchuria. Until something occurs directly affecting her interests Russia will not intervene.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Clipping from North China News March 7th, 1895.

North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

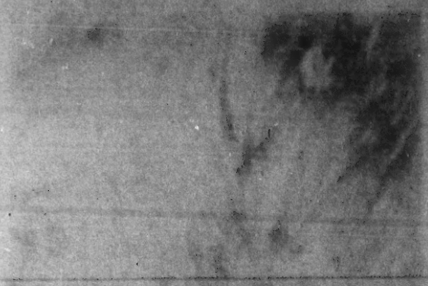
SHANGHAI, 7TH MARCH, 1895.

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

THE most casual observer of the political situation can hardly fail to be cognisant of the fact that grave issues are immediately pending in the Far East, and that a subtle change is stealing over the face of affairs. What the development of the cloud of possibilities looming, no bigger than a man's hand in the distance, may be, it is impossible at present to say. But that the war is hastening towards that crisis when it will cease to be a struggle purely and simply between Japan and China to which we have previously alluded, there seems little doubt. The probability of European interests being involved by the war has been fully appreciated by the European Powers from the outset, as instanced by the very strong naval forces which have been ornamenting Chinese waters throughout. But when we see one of those Powers suddenly augmenting its force without any special call apparently to do so, and removing its most important squadron from European waters when important European issues are pending, we are tempted to think that Power has some very special object in view. Up to the present Russia has deemed it sufficient for her interests to have an ordinarily strengthened squadron to watch proceedings, and her attention seems to have been fairly well divided between affairs in the Far East and the Porte, where the Armenian question has offered ample attraction. Suddenly, however, we find her practically deserting the Porte and ordering her Mediteranean fleet to the East. No particularly new phase of the war having developed itself, or any danger been evolved which was not perfectly recognisable from the first, we cannot but regard this move as peculiarly significant. That Russia is not moving her fleet from European waters for nothing, is too obvious to need emphasis; what is not so plain, however, is the object in view which the move may be taken to indicate. An additional air of mystery is lent to Russia's movements by the enquiries she has recently made of local shipping firms in reference to the names, tonnage and speed of their respective vessels. Such an enquiry suggests numerous and most conflicting possibilities; possibilities of such grave import that speculation takes shelter behind prudence, and deems it advisable to observe a discreet silence. The situation appears to be one in which conjecture must be judiciously tempered by caution, and we therefore prefer to await the issue of events before expressing any opinion on this particular point. The product of a single day may suffice to show us the inevitable things of the immediate future; but at present we must confess to seeing things darkly, and a general feeling of perplexity appears to prevail.

The [illegible] certain [illegible] are at hand [illegible] to foresee that Russia will play an important part in them.

It has been, and still is very frequently urged that Japan was driven to her present hostilities with China, and to exercise a suzerainty over Corea because of Russia's long cherished desires with regard to the Hermit Kingdom, and that the approaching completion of the Great Siberian Railway forced home to Japan the necessity for prompt action; hence the war. Had Japan confined her attention to Corea, and mobilised a powerful force along her borders instead of scattering her troops throughout China, she might have proved a very successful check to Russian acquisitiveness. As it is, however, it seems more than probable that she has but precipitated what she attempted to ward off. With Japan's honour and arms pledged to the conquest of China, Corea lies a tempting and practically unguarded morsel inviting Russian appropriation, and that Russia is fully alive to the opportunities of the hour is suggested by her present movements. So long as Corea lay weak and helpless under the corrupt suzerainty of impotent China, Russia was content to let things take their course, and probably contemplated no move until her big railway should be completed. Japan's action with regard to Corea and subsequently to China, however, appears to have changed the current of events somewhat. Russia long ago began massing troops at Possiet, a move which was immediately responded to by Japan, and Russian aggression has more than once been complacently commented upon by the Japanese Press as a more than probable contingency of the war, and Japanese self-confidence is in no wise shaken by the possibility of having to cross swords with the Northern Bear. While Japan has had things all her own way in China, where she has been practically unopposed, we have never yet seen her face to face with a European Power, and it is therefore difficult to estimate her chances of success should she be called upon to fulfil her boast of being able to treat Russia even as she has treated China. Under the existing state of affairs in Corea, it seems quite possible that the necessity for such conflict would hardly arise, as the country is in such a state of internal confusion as to be powerless, while Japan is virtually unable to to protect the peninsula from invasion and prosecute her Chinese programme at the same time. Corea is professedly an independent Kingdom engaged upon an elaborate process of spring cleaning under Japan's guidance; but Russia probably views her in a different light, and sees her blossoming into a transplanted Japan with great possibilities of becoming formidable. It at least appears probable that some decisive action on Russia's part is on the *tapis*, and we shall await with no little interest the *denouement* of the plot being foreshadowed. The greatest interest will also be felt as to England's probable attitude in the event of Russo-Japanese hostilities, as to whether she will manage to maintain a happy neutrality, or, if forced to declare for one side, which side it will be.



2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
File
MAY 14 1895

Sep.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 22, 1895.

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MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of

Commission.

Sep.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 22, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of January 17th last enclosing my commission as Second Secretary.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Edward K. Lowry.
Second Secretary.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Give substance to Press.
Copy for For. Rels. 1895.
Ack as interesting and instructive.
MAY 14 1895

No 2172.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 22, 1895.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAY 16 1895

Ack? 17 - May 1st

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

To pass May 16.

Copy to E. E. Strong No 1, Somerset St. June 13. 1895

Subject:

Mission work in China.

Copy to Rev W.A.M. Carter Feb 19. 1st Danville Pa

Synopsis:

Chinese are benefitted thereby. Civilization is spread. Foreign commerce is increased.

No 2172.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 22, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

During my recent short stay in the United States so many inquiries were made of me touching Christian Missions in China, and the work that they are doing, that I have concluded to send to you my views on this important subject.

I did not, and do not, feel

No. 2172.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 22, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

During my recent short stay in the United States so many inquiries were made of me touching Christian Missions in China, and the work that they are doing, that I have concluded to send to you my views on this important subject. I did not, and do not, feel

Omit

feil at liberty to personally give publicity to the subjoined remarks, but I have not the least objection that you shall give them to the Press, if you think propr to do so.

I beg to premise, [also,] that my official position causes me to be more guarded in expressing my views than I would otherwise be.

I suppose the main, broad, and crucial question to be answered touching missionary work in China is: does it do good?

This question may properly be divided into two.

Let

Let us look at them separately.
First: does missionary work benefit the Chinese?
I think that no one can controvert the patent fact that the Chinese are enormously benefitted by the labors of the missionaries in their midst.
Foreign Hospitals are a great boon to the sick.
China before the advent of the foreigner did not know what surgery was.
There are more than twenty charity hospitals in China, which are presided over by men of as great ability as can be found elsewhere

elsewhere in the world.
Dr Kerr's hospital at Canton
is one of the great mstitutions
of the kind of the world.
The Viceroy Li Hung-chang
has for years maintained
at Tientsin at his own
expense a foreign hospital.
In the matter of education
the movement is immense.
There are schools and
colleges all over China
taught by the missionaries.
I have been present often
at the exhibitions given
by these schools. They
showed progress in a
great degree.
The educated Chinaman
who

who speaks English becomes
a new man. He commences
to think.

A long time before the
present war the Emperor
was studying English and,
it is said, was fast
acquiring the language.
Nowhere is education
more sought than in
China. The Government is,
to some extent, founded
on it. The system of
examinations prevailing
in the District, the Province,
and Peking is too well
known to require comment.
The graduates become
aspectant officials.

There

elsewhere in the world.
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is one of the great institutions
of the kind of the world.
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The educated Chinaman
who

who speaks English becomes a new man. He commences to think.

A long time before the present war the Emperor was studying English and, it is said, was fast acquiring the language. No where is education more sought than in China. The Government is, to some extent, founded on it. The system of examinations prevailing in the District, the Provincial, and Peking is too well known to require comment. The graduates become expectant officials.

There

There is a Chinese Imperial College at Peking the Tung-Wên - presided over by our distinguished fellow-citizen Dr W. A. P. Martin, also an University conducted by the Methodist Mission.

There are also many foreign orphan asylums in various cities, which take care of thousands of waifs.

The missionaries translate into Chinese many scientific and philosophical works.

A former missionary, Dr Edkins, translated a whole series of school readers.

Reflect that all their benefactions come to the Chinese without much

much if any cost.
Where charges are made
they are exceedingly small,
and are made only when
they are necessary to prevent
a rush, which in this
vast population would
overwhelm any institution.
There are various anti-opium
hospitals where the victims
of this vice are cured.
There are industrial schools
and workshops.
This is a very brief and
incomplete summary of
what missionaries are
doing for the Chinese.
Protestants and Catholics
from nearly every country
under

under the sun are
engaged in this work,
and, in my opinion, they
do nothing but good.
I leave out of this
discussion the religious
benefits conferred by converting
Chinese persons to Christianity.
This, of course, is the one
supreme object and purpose
of the missionaries to which
all else is subsidiary, but
the subject is not to be
discussed by a Minister of
the United States.
There is no established
religion in the United States,
and the American Buddhist,
Mahometan, jew, infidel
or

or any other religionist
would receive at the hands
of his country's representatives
abroad exactly the same
consideration and protection
as a Christian would.
I can only say that converts
to Christianity are numerous.
There are supposed to be
forty thousand Protestant
converts now in China
and at least five hundred
thousand Catholic converts.
There are many native
Christian churches. The
converts seem to be as
devout as people of any
other race.
As far as my knowledge
extends

extends I can - and do say
that the missionaries in
China are self-sacrificing;
that their lives are pure;
that they are devoted to their
work; that their influence is
beneficial to the natives;
that the arts and sciences
and civilization are greatly
spread by their efforts;
that many useful Western
books are translated by
them into Chinese; that
they are the leaders in
all charitable work, giving
largely themselves, - and
personally disbursing the
funds with which they
are intrusted, that they do
make

make converts, and such converts are mentally benefitted by conversion.

In answer to these statements, which are usually acknowledged to be true, it does not do to say, as if the answer were conclusive, that the literati and gentry are usually opposed to missionaries. This antagonism was to have been expected. The missionaries antagonize the worship of ancestors, which is one of the fundamental principles of the Chinese polity. They compel their converts to keep Sunday holy. The Chinese have

have no Sabbath. They work every day except New year's day and other holidays.

No new religion ever won its way without meeting with serious opposition.

Under the Treaties the missionary has the right to go to China.

This right being admitted no amount of antagonism can prevent its exercise.

In the second place let us see whether and how foreign Countries are benefitted by missionary work done in China.

Missionaries are the pioneers of trade and commerce.

Civilization

Civilization, learning,
instruction breed new wants
which commerce supplies.
Look at the electric telegraph
now in every province in
China but one. Look at
the steam ships which ply
along the coast from
Hongkong to Newchwang
and on the Yangtze up
to Ichang.

Look at the cities which
have sprung up like
Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow,
handsome foreign cities,
object lessons to the Chinese.

Look at the railroad
being now built from the
Yellow Sea to the Amoor.

of

of which about two hundred miles are completed.

Will any one say that the fifteen hundred missionaries in China of Protestants, and perhaps more of Catholics, have not contributed to these results?

Two hundred and fifty years ago the pious Catholic fathers taught Astronomy, mathematics, and the languages at Peking.

The interior of China would have been nearly unknown to the outer world had not the missionaries visited it, and described it.

Some

Some one may say that commercial agents might have done as much, but they are not allowed to locate in the interior. The missionary inspired by holy zeal goes everywhere, and by degrees foreign commerce and trade follow. I suppose that whenever an uncivilized, or semi-civilized country becomes civilized that its trade and dealings with Western nations increase. Humanity has not devised any better, or even any as good engine, or means, for civilizing savage peoples as proselytism to Christianity.

The

The history of the world attests this fact.

In the interests, therefore, of civilization missionaries ought not only to be tolerated, but ought to receive protection to which they are entitled from officials, and encouragement from other classes of people.

It is too early now to consider what effect the existing war may have on the interests of missions. It is quite probable, however, that the spirit of progress developed by it will make mission work more important and influential than it has

has ever been.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 16 1895

No 2173.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 23, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd 17 May 95

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Jurisdiction of Consuls.

Synopsis:

Suggestion made that the Treaty powers and China might properly agree to the Consuls of a friendly power acting for them in time of war and peace also.

No. 2173.

Legation of the United States,
Peking March 23, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As much discussion has been lately had, as to the danger that might accrue to foreigners in China in the event of a war between their country and China, I beg to suggest a simple remedy.

It is entirely competent for all Treaty Powers to provide against

against such an emergency by consenting themselves and procuring China to consent, that in the event of war the Consuls of a friendly power may exercise jurisdiction over the people of a belligerent to the same extent that their own Consuls may do in time of peace.

If on the breaking out of hostilities China consents that the nationals of the belligerent may remain in her territory, she ought to consent, also, that provision be made for the proper administration of laws necessary

necessary for their Government.
It would meet a demand
in China, even in time
of peace, if the rules and
regulations of the Treaty
Powers provided, that a
Consul performing the
duties of the Consul of
another Country - who was
temporarily absent from his
post - should have the
same power to hear and
determine cases civil and
criminal, as had the Consul
in whose stead he is acting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 14 1895

No 2174.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 23, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 16 1895

Subject:

Insurrections in Manchuria.

Synopsis:

Serious rebellions which were put down only because the rebel chiefs quarrelled among themselves.

D

No 2174.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 23, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a decree appeared in the Peking Gazette of the 21st ultimo giving an account of very serious recent insurrections in Manchuria.

The attention of the foreign public here has been engrossed in the fighting in and around

around Haicheng and near Newchwang, and little was known of the serious troubles which took place elsewhere in Manchuria.

We now know from a memorial presented to the Throne by En Tsê, Acting Tartar General of Kirin, that serious outbreaks were threatened by large bands of mounted insurgents. At one time it was proposed to withdraw all the troops within Shan-hai-kwan and totally abandon Manchuria to the Japanese and the rebels.

This rebellion extended from near

near Kalgan to the Amur region.
The inhabitants of that country
are mostly squatters from
Chihli, Shantung and Shansi.
They are intensely hostile to
both Mongols and Manchus.
The Government calls them
"Secret Society Rebels", but they
have taken the name of
"Je-tien Shing-tao" or the
Instruments of Heaven.
Many engagements took place
between the Government troops
and these insurgents, and, had
it not been that the chiefs
quarrelled among themselves,
General Sung's troops, who
were fighting the Japanese
in front, would have been
attacked

attacked in the rear by them.
Finally one rebel chief, Han
Pien-wei, with eight thousand
men went over to the Chinese.
Reinforcements having arrived
from Shanhaikuan, the
rebels were driven northwards,
and were finally routed by
General En Tsē, and his
Tartars, in a battle near
Petuné in Kirin.
These conflicts, in which the
Chinese troops have overcome
badly armed and undisciplined
natives, are hailed with great
boasting, fulsome memorials,
and the bestowing of rewards.
Nevertheless, when the
Chinese meet the Japanese,
their

their incompetent generals and miserable troops, who are unpaid, ill-clad, badly armed, and have neither patriotism nor confidence in themselves, are invariably defeated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 14 1895
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 14 1895

No. 2175.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 23, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Terms of Peace.

One enclosure.

No. 2175.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 23, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/2175 enclose a clipping from the
North China News of the
16th instant relating to probable
terms of peace.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1

7. Clipping from South China News, March 16th, 1895.

The
North-China Daily News.

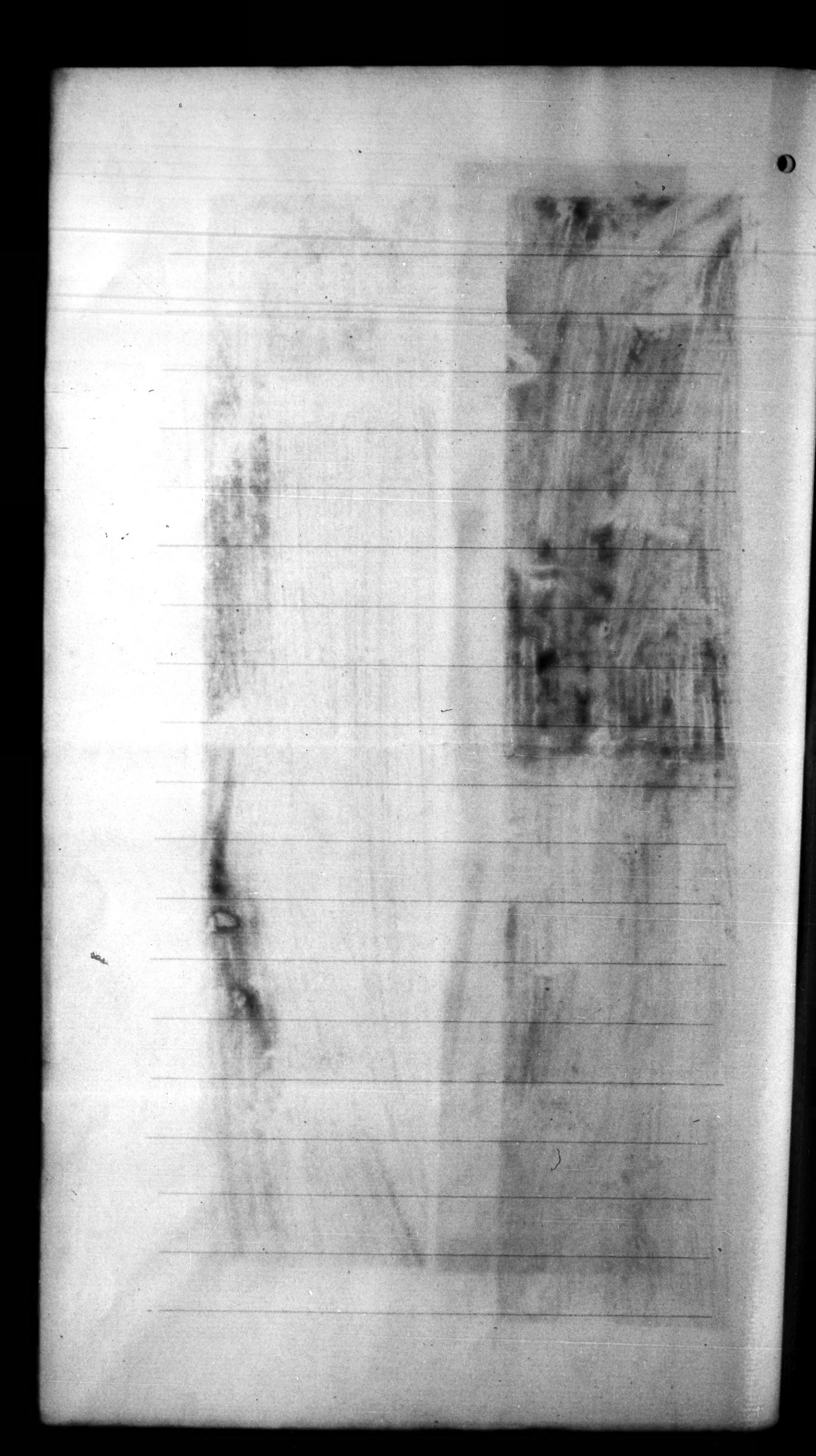
IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 16TH MARCH, 1895.

TERMS OF PEACE.

We have already expressed our belief that as the price of according peace to her humiliated neighbour Japan will demand compensation not only of a material but also of a sentimental kind. The latter may possibly take the form of a triumphal entry into Peking preliminary to signing a treaty of peace in the very capital of China. It is a question whether whatever would be gained by this would not be more effectually gained by making Nanking the scene of the final pacification, and the Japanese would in all likelihood confer a lasting benefit on China if they stipulated that the Emperor and Court should transfer themselves to the southern capital for the period which is to close the drama now in progress. There is nothing necessarily revolting to Chinese ideas in the Emperor travelling through his dominions. The most illustrious Emperors of the present dynasty have done so, and the actual representative of those great potentates would doubtless learn lessons of incalculable value, were he compelled to witness with his own eyes some few of the contrasts which mark off the squalid barbarism of his own dominions from the conquests of Western civilisation. This, however, would be an incidental consideration. So far as the Japanese are concerned the splendour of their achievements would gain but little, if anything, in the eyes of nine-tenths of the Chinese population from events of whatever kind passing in Peking. Every European traveller in the interior is astounded by the absolute ignorance of the natives about the extent and geography of their own country. For millions of them "Peking" is merely a name, and often not even that. So that whatever may be done in Peking, no matter how triumphant on one side and how humiliating on the other, will as regards the general population be done in a hole-and-corner way, and will be misrepresented or rather completely falsified before it reaches the ears of the people in the provinces. Not so if Nanking were to replace Peking in the programme. Every Chinaman knows something about Nanking, so that whatever of a startlingly unusual kind occurred there would find its echo all over the Empire. The Japanese are, however, not likely to be indifferent to the lessons to be learned from Chinese procedure after the Anglo-French occupation of Peking in 1860.

Turning now to the material side, the demands of the conquerors will necessarily be for a pecuniary indemnity, for a cession of territory, or for both together. No one dreams that an indemnity, no matter how colossal, would be refused or much haggled over as the price of peace. Here again, the field would be left free to Chinese falsehood; and just as in former days the Son of Heaven in his pitiful care even for outer barbarians driven by poverty into the evil ways of piracy, lavished treasure on them to relieve their extreme need and afford them a chance of returning to the paths of righteousness, so now, were the Japanese contented with an indemnity, the people at large would long be nourished on tales of their Emperor's mercy and munificence to the monkeys and pigmies which, like baneful vermin, had suddenly invaded China because they had nothing to eat at home. As regards this point also our experience will not have been lost on the Japanese. It is therefore clear that to mark the reality of its conquest Japan will be forced to demand a cession of territory, and it would obviously be in the highest degree unjust for any Foreign Power or combination of Powers to snatch her well-earned reward from Japan by deciding in a general and abstract way against any dismemberment or pruning of China to the advantage of Japan. Clearly, if territory is to be ceded, it must be territory on the mainland or among the islands. But the possession of territory on the mainland would render any future cordial relations between China and Japan impossible; and it is by no means to the political or commercial interest of Japan to keep up an incurable enmity between herself and her wealthy and gigantic neighbour. A guarantee for Chinese non-interference in the affairs of Corea will no doubt be demanded and easily granted. But this, with the implied development of Corea under exclusively Japanese guardianship and tutelage, must be regarded as mainly one of the sentimental compensations. For Japan, while no doubt as ignorant as every other Power of the ultimate designs of Russia, is as alive as every other Power to the fact that Russia has designs, and that anything resembling a swallowing up of Corea in the Japanese Empire would bring speedy disaster to Japan. For the present, however, the recognition of Japanese paramount influence in Corean affairs need hurt nobody, and will be of vast advantage to Corea, while affording a wide outlet to Japanese commercial enterprise. Indeed, the benefit to Corea and Japan alike will be very great if the Japanese are wise enough to encourage the influx of foreign capital by liberality in every regulation affecting trade over which they exercise control.



Apart from the certainty of keeping China in a chronic state of exasperation by the occupation of territory within the Empire proper, and of butting against Russia if any imperial claim were made to Corea or to any part of the northern littoral, it is certain that other European Powers would look with much disfavour upon the acquisition of any part of the central or southern coast line of China by Japan or by any Power except the actual occupier. It would seem therefore that Formosa alone remains to satisfy the exigencies of the situation. Its cession would mean a minimal loss to China which has never succeeded in administering it reasonably or profitably, while Japan would rapidly organise a government and develop the vast resources of the island. Its loss, while marking the reality of Japanese conquest, would involve no continual blistering of Chinese susceptibilities by the visible presence of foreigners in possession of territory once belonging to the Empire. The disappearance of Formosa from the map of China would either be ignored, or misrepresented in some absurd falsehood inscribed in the provincial history. It is not easy to see upon what grounds foreign Powers could object to a Japanese occupation of Formosa. The probability is that foreign commerce would largely benefit by the change of ownership. On the other hand, the importance of Japan as an island empire would be greatly augmented, though her vulnerability would be increased in proportion to the extension of her coast line.

We do not suppose that Japan will attempt to prescribe limits to the right of the Chinese to fortify their coasts as they may think fit or reconstruct a powerful navy. In process of time the two Empires will have forgotten this present quarrel, and it will then be to the advantage of each that the other should be powerful. Such limitations would also act in the same way as would foreign occupation of mainland territory, by effectually preventing friendly relations in the future.

One point remains to be considered as in a minor way of importance to Europeans. If the Japanese claim a large indemnity, the payment of which would naturally be spread over a series of years, their only sound guarantee is the foreign Customs revenue. But inasmuch as all indemnities hitherto levied by foreign Powers, and secured by that revenue, have been paid off, and nothing exists as a claim on it except sundry loans advanced by foreign banks, European Powers could not reasonably object to Japan claiming a considerable share in the administration of the foreign inspectorate. We do not care to speculate on the serious changes in the existing *personnel*, though probably not in the existing system, which this would involve, but it is obvious that such changes would be inevitable.

3D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack & file.
MAY 14 1895

No 2176

Legation of the United States,

Peking March 23. 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack'd May 15

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

An Armistice.

Synopsis:

Terms offered by Japan.
Minister unofficially
advises their acceptance.

No. 2176

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 23, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the following named members of the Tsungli Yamên called on me yesterday: Prince Ching, Sun Yu-wen, Hsu Yung-i, Chang Yin-huan, and Hsiao Shou-heng.

They were making the tour of the Legations to get the opinions of the Ministers as to

to whether they ought to
accept certain terms which
Li Hung-chang had wired
as the conditions of Japan
for granting an armistice.
I promptly told these
gentlemen that it did not
come within the purview
of my duties as Minister
of the United States to advise
China as to what she ought
to do in this emergency, and
that I had great hesitation
in expressing any opinion.
They assured me that they
did not consult me officially,
but they would like to know
my views simply as an
old friend to China.

They

They then informed me substantially that as conditions of an armistice Japan demanded the surrender of Taku, Tientsin, Shanhaikuan, and the exclusive control of the railroad between the latter place and Tientsin; also the surrender of all the munitions of war at those places; the payment by China of all the expenses that Japan would incur while holding those places; the armies to remain where they are; these terms simply to be preliminary and not to affect subsequent negotiations.

I said that these terms were severe, and if granted, necessarily

necessarily peace would have to be made on any terms made by Japan.

The question, therefore, was did China want peace? If she did, she ought to accept the terms offered, if she were not prepared to make heavy sacrifices for the sake of peace, she might decline the propositions made.

I asked my visitor if they thought that there was any possibility of a successful defense being made by the Chinese troops of the places named. They did not give me a direct answer, but it was apparent that they had no

no hope. I said if it be reasonably sure that the Japanese will take the places named by assault, and will overcome, & kill their protectors, I thought that useless destruction and bloodshed ought to be avoided. I told them to wire Li to endeavor to procure better terms, but to accept those offered if no better could be had.

These gentlemen were not at all pleased with my advice. I suspect that their object in visiting the foreign Ministers was to draw from them opinions that the terms offered

offered for an armistice were inadmissible, and to use these opinions to influence the action of Japan. China still labors under the hallucination that the European powers are waiting impatiently to intervene. She argues that any advice given by the representatives of those powers would be backed up by arms.

I think the Yamen received little or no comfort from my colleagues. As far as I can learn they gave substantially the same advice that I did.

I did not wire the substance

of

of this interview because I thought you would receive a statement from Japan as to the terms offered.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

22

Secretary of State.
MAR 26 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 27 1895

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

File

From Peking

Mch 25, 1895

Received 4.04 P.M.

Gresham

Washington

Confirmed March 27.

March twenty fifth Pescadores bombarded before granting armistice Japan wants possession Taku Tientsin Shan hai Kwan railroad China considers

Denby

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
MAY 14 1895

No 2177.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 25, 1895.

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REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 15 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Coinage 1894.

Synopsis:

Have transmitted answers to interrogatories relating thereto.

No 2177.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 25, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with your despatch No 1005 of January last I have transmitted to "The Director of the Mint Treasury Department" answers to the interrogatories enclosed in your despatch in regard to the coinage

-and

and production of gold and silver and the movements of the currency in China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File
MAY 14 1895

No 2178.

Legation of the United States,

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RECD.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT of STATE

Peking, March 26, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
War news. Armistice.

Synopsis:
Pescadores bombarded.
Conditions of Armistice
demanded by Japan.

No 2178.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 25, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this day as follows:

"Gresham, Washington
"March twenty fifth.
"Pescadores bombarded.
"Before granting
"armistice Japan wants
"possession Taku,
"Tientsin, Shanhaikuan,
railroad

"railroad. China

"considers.

"Denby."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 16 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subj't file
MAY 16 1895

No. 2179

Legation of the United States,

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MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, March 26, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Ack'd 17 May 95 m

Subject:
Position of Russia.

Synopsis:
She will intervene if Japan annexes certain portions of Manchuria. England will give her moral support.

No 2179

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 26, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The position that Russia may assume before peace in the East is finally assured is the chief topic of discussion in diplomatic circles here. It is generally thought that she will not permit Japan to annex any portion of Manchuria lying contiguous to her own territory, as so situated

situated as to block her from access to the South. In a few years the great trans-Siberian railroad will be completed, and an outlet to the sea accessible at all seasons will become a necessity. The present terminus, Vladivostok, is frozen up nearly four months in the year. As this road will not be completed for several years, it is thought that Russia will not be in a hurry to develop her plans - unless Japan should take measures of annexation which would tend to hem her in. In that event, it is thought, that

that Russia will forcibly object, and will resort to arms if necessary. She has now in these waters a larger fleet than England has. The enquiry is continually made, why such naval forces are massed here, and the answer given is above stated. It is not supposed that England would take umbrage at this action by Russia. To keep Russia away from her Indian possessions England will fight - not so much because she fears Russian invasion, as on account of the enormous expense in the way of keeping up defenses

that

that such propinquity would entail. The possession of land by Russia in northern Asia is not, however, looked on as a menace.

The entente cordiale between Russia and England is now supposed to be strong. One of the causes producing it may be an understanding between the two powers that Russia may intervene to check Japanese conquests, without any interference by England.

The latter country would in such an event support Russia with her moral power.

China

China assiduously courts Russia. She sent a special ambassador to convey ~~her~~ her condolence to the new Emperor on account of the death of his father.
So far China has not received any assurance of Russian intervention. My Russian Colleague has advised China to make peace, just as the representatives of all other nations have lately done.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. The threatened contingency has been averted by the conclusion of peace.
MAY 14 1895

Series No. 2181.

Ack'd. 17 "May 95 MS

No. 2180

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 26, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. MAY 13 1895 DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAY 16 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Threatened closure of Taku.

Synopsis:

If Japan attacks Taku, port will be closed. Warning to merchant and war vessels.

Two enclosures.

No. 2180

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 26, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1/180 I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication from the Tsungli Yamên relating to the threatened closure of Taku and Tientsin; and the movement and position of ships off Formosa.

2/180 I enclose, also, a copy of my answer thereto.

The

The threat of closing the open ports is made with the purpose of inducing the Western powers to intervene in the interest of their commerce.

Should an armistice be accorded by Japan this question will cease to have any effect, as the ports will be delivered over to Japan. Should the war continue, the occupation of Tientsin by the Japanese may give rise to some important questions. It is not believed, however, that the Japanese will in any wise interfere with foreign commerce

commerce, or with the
foreign residents at Taku
or Tientsin.
The question of the anchorage
of vessels is not important,
but I have informed the
Admiral of the contents
of the Yamên's communication.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby
No 7 March 22, 1895.
2. Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamên
March 25, 1895.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby

No 7. Peking, March 22, 1895.

The Prince and Ministers have the honor to state that on the 20th instant they received a telegram from the Acting Minister Superintendent of Trade for the northern Ports, stating that on the previous day a Japanese war vessel anchored off the bar at Taku. There were also ten and more merchant steamers at anchor at the same place. If other Japanese vessels of war should arrive in quick succession a battle would certainly ensue

ensue, and fearing that
vessels of a neutral character
might suffer damage it
is right and proper to give
notice to the Foreign Ministers
at Peking that in the event
of other Japanese vessels of
war arriving off Taku, the
port will, according to
established custom be
temporarily closed and to
request them to telegraph
this for the information of
their respective Consuls.
On the 21st instant the
Yamen also received a
telegram from the Acting
Governor of Formosa
stating that during the past
few

few days several steamers have been moving about "Hsi Yü kou" on the Pescadore Islands. Five vessels have also been seen off "Sha mao shan" on the Pescadores but their flags were not identified. It is to be feared, however, that they were Japanese vessels flying a foreign flag and their number indicate that they are on a hostile mission. Foreign steamers should therefore keep out of the range of fire in order to avoid any mishap. As the two countries are at war under established rule

until the treaty ports could be closed.

Tientsin and Taku are close together as commercial centres and as navigation is now opened there are a number of foreign steamers collected together. It is difficult to know the object the Japanese have in view in anchoring their vessels off Taku Bar, but it is right that every precaution should be taken to guard against unforseen dangers.

The Prince and Ministers have the honor, therefore, to request the Minister

of

of the United States to be good enough to instruct the United States Consul at Tientsin to notify American steamers that in the event of Japanese war vessels arriving in succession at Taku it will be necessary to close the port during which time trade will be temporarily suspended. It will be very difficult indeed to recognize vessels as being Japanese if they enter treaty ports illicitly flying foreign flags. There is reason to believe that they are doing this from the representation made

from

from Formosa regarding the vessels seen off the Pescadores.

The Prince and Ministers also beg that the Minister of the United States will instruct the United States Consuls in Formosa to inform the local authorities beforehand of the expected arrival of American men of war so that they may be recognized and further to give notice to all American vessels - war or merchant - that they should, as neutral vessels anchor a long distance from Japanese vessels of war

war in order to avoid
their being fired into by
mistake which, of course,
is a matter of importance.

A necessary communication
addressed to

H. E. Charles Denby
etc. etc. etc.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

March 25, 1895.

Your Highnesses and

Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, wherein you inform me that in the event of Japanese war vessels coming off Taku the port will be closed.

You, also, request that advices be given of the arival of men-of-war off Formosa, and that directions be given to all ships to anchor away from Japanese war vessels.

I beg to say that obstruction to friendly navigation, which will

will in no wise affect military operations, should never be resorted to.

Your request as to the position of vessels has been telegraphed to the Admiral.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack'wl'd No. 2180.
MAY 14 1895

Rec'd May 17

No. 2181.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 27, 1895.

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REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 16 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The condition of Peking.

Synopsis:

Many soldiers. Closing of Tientsin. Danger to foreigners. Armistice not concluded. Attack on Li. Personal adventure. Will bring up mariner. Kalgan ladies here. Russia refuses to let American missionaries go to Kiachta.

No 2181.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 27, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that affairs in the north of China commence to look dangerous for foreigners.

Peking is a vast military camp. There are thousands of soldiers in the suburbs, and other thousands camped between here and Tientsin

Tientsin. The troops here are armed with gingals, or long spears and swords with long handles. The uniforms are the ordinary dress of the coolie with a species of loose vest on which are marked the insignia of the corps. They drill all day and we are never without the sounds of firing.

The Tsungli Yamên in its communication, of which a copy was sent you in my despatch No. 2180 of the 26th instant has added to our complications a very dangerous element.

I f

If the port of Tientsin is closed, the foreigners in this province will be entirely cut off from communication with the outer world. Obstructions placed in the Peiho river, or on the bar off Taku, may forever destroy the access to those ports. Temporarily, at least, navigation will be barred. Should Tientsin and Taku be taken by the Japanese, the next line of defense will be the Peiho river, which flows by Tungchu, the port of Peking, and about fourteen miles distant. Should an advance be made on

Peking

Peking, the Emperor will either commit suicide, in imitation of the last Ming Emperor, or he and his Court will abandon the city. In either event an insurrection is to be looked for, attended probably by anarchy.

It was greatly hoped that an immediate armistice would be granted by Japan. but China contrary to my advice, see my despatch No 2176 of the 23d instant, refused to accede to the terms proposed.

Since then the attempted assassination of Li Hung-chang has occurred, with what result

result to him is not now known here. It is reported that his injury is grave. Fortunately in his staff there is a French surgeon, Doctor Depasse, who has considerable skill and experience in the treatment of gunshot wounds.

This crime has brought consternation to the foreigners here, because in the popular view all foreigners are the same, and all are held responsible for the acts of persons of any nationality. In the Tartar city of Peking I have not as yet noticed any hostile tendency on the part of

of the people. The Chinese city is full of soldiers, and they are always rude and insolent.

I was yesterday on the city wall and was looking at a company of soldiers who were drilling surrounded by an immense number of people. As soon as I was discovered groans, cries, and other marks of displeasure were uttered. Spears were shaken towards me and guns pointed at me. All this was done, however, without any excitement, but rather as sport or bravado. Had I not been sixty feet

above

above this crowd and inaccessible, I would probably have been personally attacked. There are other signs of growing animosity. The Admiral still from a military point of view withholds his approval of mariner being brought to Peking, but says that I may act on my own judgment. Should an armistice be finally refused I will ask that the fifty mariner at Tientsin be sent up. The ladies who were at the American Mission at Kalgan have come to Peking. I requested the

the Russian Minister to allow the Americans at Kalgan to take refuge at Kiachta in the event of danger, but the request was refused. I will, however, present that matter in a separate despatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 15 1895

To St. Petersburg May 467

No. 2182.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 28, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Acct. 17 May 95

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Japan Aches Aug 26

Subject:

Denial of asylum in Russia to Americans.

Synopsis:

Russian Minister refuses to grant passport to American missionaries to enable them to take refuge in Russian territory.

No 2182.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 28, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 1283 of April 2d 1891 I brought to the attention of the Department the case of Rev. Paul D Bergen. That gentleman, an American missionary, made application to me to have his passport visèed by the Russian legation here so that he could travel through Siberia

en

en route for the United States.

The application having been telegraphed to St. Petersburg was refused by the Minister of the Interior on the ground that no ecclastic was allowed to go through Siberia.

In its despatch №617 of May 18th, 1891 the Department lays some stress on the fact that the Minister of the Interior "found it quite impossible at the present" to grant the request of Mr Bergen.

The 20th instant I addressed to His Excellency Count Cassini

Cassini, Minister of Russia,
a communication informing
him that the Americans
residing at Kalgan apprehended
danger to themselves in the
event of an insurrection
breaking out in China, that
they consisted of three ladies
and three gentlemen, and
that they begged that he
would issue to them a
passport, or some official
paper, which would enable
them to take temporary refuge
in the territory of Russia if
it became necessary to do so
for the protection of their
lives.

The 22d instant I received an
answer

answer from His Excellency the Russian Minister, wherein he informed me that the rules relating to the matter were very precise, and that it would be useless to telegraph to St Petersburg on the subject. He suggests that the Americans go to Ounga and offers to give them, if desired a letter to the Russian Consul General at that place.

My letter to the Minister and his answer were written in French. Copies and translations thereof will be forwarded if desired. I simply report this incident without comment.

Any action taken by the Department

Department could have no effect on the actual case, and it is not for me to determine whether the general subject should be brought to the consideration of the Russian Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

6

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

3D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 14 1895

No. 2183.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 28, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Answ. May 15.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Proposed closing of Tientsin.

Synopsis:

The foreign representatives protest against any permanent obstruction of access to the Port.

One enclosure.

6

No 2183.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 28, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

1/2183 enclose a copy of a communication sent by me as Dean of the Diplomatic Body to the Tsungli Yamên, relating to the proposed obstruction of the port of Tientsin by sinking junks loaded with stone in the Peiho river.

While

While the right to temporarily place obstructions in the channels of access to harbors during the existence of war is not denied, the right to permanently destroy them is disputed. For a discussion of this question see 3rd Wharton's International Law Digest § 361 a.

The importance of this question cannot be overestimated. To shut up Tientsin means the catching of the four foreign men-of-war, which are there, in a trap; the destruction of the commercial marine; the deterioration of all values; and imminent danger

danger to the foreign residents of North China.

In addition to the enclosed remonstrance some of the foreign representatives will send communications to the Yamên to the effect that any obstructions put in the Peiho would be of no military benefit.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Mr. Denby to the Tsungli Yamên, March 28, 1895.

C

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

March 28, 1895.

Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies:

I have been requested by my honorable Colleagues to present to you some observations on the question of closing the port of Tientsin concerning which you recently addressed the Foreign Representatives.

Even blockades when established by one belligerent of the ports of the other, are not, in general, sanctioned by international law unless some immediate military end is to be served.

Neutrals

Neutrals have the right, under certain well known restrictions, to trade with both belligerents.

This elementary principle would be rendered null, if, when no immediate military end is to be served, or, when the effect of the measure upon the ultimate issue of the war is inappreciable, neutral commerce could be forbidden.

The proposition advanced by you goes much further than the right to establish a blockade.

You propose to close the port of Tientsin passively by

by placing obstructions in the approaches of that port, and these obstructions are reported to be the sinking of ships laden with stone in the channel.

The sinking of such ships on banks of mud at the entrance of a harbor would unquestionably result in the permanent obstruction thereof. If such ships were sunk in the Peiho river its navigation would forever be destroyed.

Such an act would result in the destruction of harbors, which nature has designed for the advantage

advantage and intercourse of all the human race.

We beg to observe that no possible advantage could accrue from so unusual an act.

It is not to be imagined that any military force attacking the Taku forts or the city of Tientsin, would now proceed by water.

In all probability such an attack would be waged by land.

It is far from our purpose to put any obstacle in the way of the defense by China of her territory, but as

imminent

immense interests, native as well as foreign, are dependent upon the continued accessibility of the ports mentioned to the commerce of the world, we respectfully ask that no act shall be done by China looking to their destruction.

(Sgd) Charles Denby
Approuvé Count Cassini
" A. R. O'Conor
" Schenck
" A. Gerard
" A. Bardi
" Henry Loumyer
" J. Hatzfeld

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aaa
MAY 14 1895

No. 2184.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 30, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 14 1895

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Access to Peking.

Synopsis:

Access still open. Closure of Taku threatened. Li badly hurt.

No 2184.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 30, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a translation of your cipher telegram to me of the 28th instant relating to access to Peking and of my reply thereto of this date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Translations

Received.

Denby Minister,

Peking.

March twenty eight. Can yours~~day~~ safely take his wife and mother to Peking?

Gresham.

Sent.

Gresham, Washington.

March thirtieth. Access to Peking open now. If Japanese attack Taku China threatens to close the port of Tientsin by sinking junks laden with stone. Foreign Ministers protested. All depends on armistice. Am waiting for

for march on Peking to
order marines to Peking.
Li badly hurt, but conducts
negotiations still.

Derby.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 14 1895

No 2185

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 1, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 14 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The War.

Synopsis:

Origin thereof - tending to show that China was not to blame for the war.

One enclosure.

No 2185.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 1, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/185 enclose a clipping from the
North China News of the 20th
and 21st ultimo on the subject
of the "Origin of the War."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1.

1. Clipping from North China News March 20th & 21st, 1895.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

Historically the war between China and Japan may be said to have been begun on the morrow of Taiko Sama's expulsion from Corea in 1597, for it is as much as anything else a war of revindication, for which Japan has been more or less consciously waiting ever since. It was brought within measurable distance by the Treaties of Commerce with Corea in which Japan took the lead in 1876; for it was to counteract the exclusive interest and the predominant influences of Japan in the peninsula claimed by that treaty, that China decided to throw open the ports of Corea to the commerce of the world at large. This was effected by the treaties concluded between the King and the Western Powers dating from 1882.

The disturbance unavoidably set up by this sudden forcing of a whole scheme of foreign relations on a secluded country entirely wanting in the requisite organisation, the incentives to intrigue, the stimulation of latent cupidities, the ferment of new ideas, and the dynamic energy of the Japanese propaganda have all worked towards the dissolution of the established order.

The ubiquitous activity of the Japanese throughout Corea could in no way be pleasing to China whose genius is conservative; and it is equally certain on the other hand, that whatever China, in her capacity as suzerain, might do or omit to do in Corea, must fail to meet the approval of the Japanese with their large pretensions.

But when the mutual relations of the two empires became affected by the presence and close proximity of their troops the way to eventual collision was thrown wide open. Thus the successive risings in Seoul in 1882 and 1884, in which the Japanese took an active part and were discomfited by the Chinese, constituted for the former a fresh wrong to be redressed, and furnished a grievance which grafted itself naturally on the old stock of slumbering revenge for the defeat of Hideyoshi.

It cannot be affirmed, however, that the scheme of a war with China assumed definite shape until the summer of 1891 when the Chinese fleet visited the ports of Japan, and the Admiral and officers were received with effusive courtesy by the government. Active measures appear to have been from about that time, specially directed towards the present campaign. All the military machinery of Japan has ever since been working at high pressure both within the country and out of it. Had the proceedings of the Japanese indeed received the attention from onlookers which they are now seen to have merited, the intentions of the Mikado's government must have been disclosed. Even their naval development implied something more than defensive preparations. Their hydrographical surveys of the coasts of Corea and of Northern China were carried out with scrupulous secrecy, and it was only after the war broke out that it became known that the whole sweep of coast extending from the vicinity of Chemulpo to the Liaotung peninsula, which is for the most part represented by dotted lines on our maps, had been accurately laid down by the Japanese surveyors, each ship of their fleet being furnished with charts which are up till now withheld from publication. But the topographical survey of every possible road in Corea ought not to have escaped all observation; still less the careful plotting of the high roads in China itself. A military *attaché* of the Japanese legation a year or more before the war is known to have made a minute study of the main routes from the coast to Peking, noting the food supply and the resources of the various towns and villages, of which the houses are said to have been counted, the water supply, and every detail required for a complete military map. Medical experts were at the same time observing and collecting data of climatology, one industrious student selected for his competence, having spent a whole year in the province of Chihli in researches in topical pathology. The installation of spies throughout the country, in camps, arsenals and public offices had been a matter of common notoriety for many years, and it seems strange indeed on looking back on it, that the proper significance should not have been attached to their proceedings. From time to time a whisper of suspicion would pass over the mind of some foreign observer, but never apparently reaching the consciousness of the Chinese. The incessant agitations in Corea and the fomentation of plots against authority there had also a deeper meaning than that commonly assigned to them. And the strenuous activity in the departments of war supply would have indicated, had they been known or noticed, the ulterior purposes of the Japanese government.

The precise moment for precipitating the attack on China was probably still left to the volution of events; but in the autumn of 1893, six months before a soldier was moved, war preparations had reached their complete stage. The material which had been during the three previous years in process of construction and importation was now massed in depots convenient for shipment, and every thing got ready for immediate action, while extraordinary precautions were taken to hide what was being done from the knowledge of the world. What, therefore, eventually provoked, or seemed to provoke the war can only be considered as the spark which was perhaps accidentally, perhaps prematurely, perhaps providentially, but more probably by secret instigations thrown into the magazine.

The Chinese on their side, while regulating their own action in strict conformity to Treaty, could not believe that war was intended by Japan, especially as no provocation had been given or alleged. When the King of Corea on the 1st of June preferred a request for aid to suppress an insurrection in his country, China with great reluctance complied, thus discharging her obligations as suzerain, while conforming to the letter of her latest treaty with Japan, that of 1885. The Li-Ito Convention provides that when disturbances occur in Corea, China and Japan may both despatch troops to protect their respective interests, each giving notice thereof to the other. In accordance with this agreement China sent on the King's request a small but adequate force to the coast of the province of Chulla-do, where the object was accomplished without actual resort to force. The expedition would have been withdrawn as promptly as it was sent in conformity alike to the treaty and the established policy of China; but before this could be done, the situation had been complicated by the landing, within a day of the landing of the

China of a much larger Japanese force, not for the purpose of quelling disturbance, or of protecting any Japanese interests as provided for by the Li-Ito Convention, but to occupy the capital and coerce the King.

The seizure of Seoul by Japan was followed by a proposal to China to institute reforms in Corea in concert with Japan. Such a proposal made in such a manner some weeks after the military occupation of the country has been effected under cover of the treaty of 1885, could not be regarded as intended for serious discussion, still less for unreserved acceptance. China, indeed, had no objection in principal to reforms in Corea; on the contrary she had herself made the first attempt to introduce them. But to deliberate on Corean reforms under Japanese guns would not only have been humiliating to the proper dignity of China, but abortive as regards any practical result for the Coreans. Nevertheless, although thus unconventionally, and without diplomatic preliminaries summoned to an impracticable task, China treated the demands of Japan with respect, and did her best to meet them. The brusquerie of Japan having made it impossible—as was no doubt intended it should—to carry on direct negotiations with her, the good offices of friendly Powers were engaged in endeavouring to find a solution of the difficulties, which, assuming them to have been real, would have been quite possible. A provisional basis of agreement had in fact been arrived at which required simultaneous evacuation of Corean territory by China and Japan, or in the alternative, a partition of the country between their respective forces, in such manner as to avoid all risk of collision during the period when the proposed reforms were being discussed. The Chinese on their part had begun to withdraw their troops, a portion of which had already been re-embarked. The proposal of the intermediary Powers, however, had been left unanswered by Japan for ten days, which time was employed by her in pouring fresh troops into the peninsula, bringing the numbers of Japanese troops in Corea up to between 15,000 and 20,000 men.

While kept in suspense as to the decision of Japan, China perceiving that she would be placed at a disadvantage in negotiation by being represented in Corea by only one man to ten of the Japanese, decided to reinforce her small garrison at Yashan. To provide for eventualities she also moved small bodies of troops towards her own eastern frontier.

(To be continued.)

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

(Concluded from yesterday.)

Although the first despatch of Japanese troops to Corea was regarded by all the world as a menace, indeed a direct challenge to China, the Chinese government itself was still slow to believe it. There had been no dispute between the two countries, no grievance had been alleged on either side, China had not been charged with any violation of her treaty engagements, or with any provocative act. Chinese statesmen therefore found it difficult to realise that a professedly friendly neighbour, however well equipped for war, would suddenly open a controversy with "the last argument of Kings." In the peculiar circumstances of Corea it was of course inevitable that in the ordinary competition for trade and influence occasion for friction should arise between the Chinese and the Japanese residents in that country. But with judicious and moderate treatment by the respective representatives of China and Japan these petty questions need never have created any difficulty between the Governments; and as a matter of fact they had not given rise to any diplomatic remonstrance between them.

China, moreover, felt justified in relying on the Tientsin treaty of 1885 as a pledge of peace between the two Empires, not so much on account of its written stipulations as of the frank interchange of views which had taken place between the negotiators. Count Ito and the Viceroy Li were on terms of intimacy during that time, and after many friendly conversations they parted, mutually convinced of the solidarity of interests between the two Empires, and naturally assured that their statesmen would work henceforth to a common end. The good understanding then arrived at had been further cemented into cordiality during the representation of China in Tokio by the Viceroy's son.

Thus the Viceroy Li and the Chinese government had every reason to rest secure from apprehension respecting Corea, and in spite of the warlike preparations and the bellicose proceedings which were reported from the Japanese side, they could not, in the face of so many guarantees for peace, believe that war could really be intended by Japan. War being repugnant to their traditional ideas no Chinese statesmen could ever be suspected of desiring it. Such defensive preparations as China had made by sea and land were strictly confined to the protection of her coast, aggression having never entered into the calculations of any responsible man in China. For a war beyond sea, China was therefore absolutely unprepared. Hence the reluctance with which she has been dragged into the campaign, the half-heartedness with which she has carried it on, and the ill success which has attended her military operations.

The first act of the war was a combined attack by the Japanese sea and land forces on July 25th at the very moment when the prospects of a peaceful solution were considered to be very good.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] Power [illegible] the support of all the Diplomatic Body, and [illegible]surances from the Japanese government were such as satisfied him that no immediate outbreak of war was to be apprehended. Yet the Japanese forces in Seoul had already on the 23rd July taken forcible possession of the King's palace and person, and on the 24th, Japanese troops were in motion towards the Chinese position at Yashan, while their ships of war were waylaying Chinese men-of-war and transports in the adjacent sea.

By way of explanation of the Japanese attack first on Chinese war vessels, and later on on an unarmed transport without convoy, the Japanese government gave it out that the Chinese had precipitated the conflict by neglecting to salute the Japanese Admiral when their ships sighted his at sea, and by opening fire on Japanese men-of-war. Such a contention, inherently incredible, has been exhaustively disposed by an enquiry, which was instituted by the Chinese government, when the officers and men engaged were carefully examined by a commission composed exclusively of foreigners.

The facts having been so mis-stated it can only be presumed that the Japanese intended their attack on the King's palace in Seoul on the 23rd July, to be construed by China as the formal commencement of hostilities, or that they regarded the reinforcement of the Chinese garrison of less than 2,000 men as a *casus belli*. No intimation however, in either sense, had been made by Japan either to China direct, or to the friendly intermediaries through whom negotiations for settlement were continued for two, if not three days after the first of these offensive acts had taken place. Up to the 26th of July the question at issue had reference only to the distribution of the respective military forces in Corea, in connection with the discussion of reforms in the peninsula —the sole demand ever preferred by Japan —and it was when China had shown herself ready to accede to that demand that war was suddenly forced upon her by Japan. As one of the alternative proposals for the adjustment of the military pressure was to assign to Japan one section of Corean territory, and to China another, each to maintain a certain force within its own sphere, there was nothing provocative in China's desire to redress the disparity between her military position and that of Japan with a view to an approximation to equality in their authority at the Council Board.

The resolution of Japan to make war at all hazards was first put beyond doubt by the attack on the Palace guards at Seoul, and the seizure of the Chinese telegraph line. The news of these measures was brought to the Chinese naval commander at Yashan on the afternoon of 24th July, and he decided to leave Yashan at dawn on 25th in order to avoid the risk of collision with Japanese cruisers. It was in this attempt to escape from the narrow waters that the Chinese cruisers *Chiyuen* and *Kowshing* were met and challenged by three of the most formidable ships in the Japanese navy, which promptly ranged themselves in the order of battle and opened fire from all their batteries on the two Chinese ships as they were pursuing their course. The latter, being unprepared for battle, and having studiously avoided any warlike display which might be taken as provocative, were slow to return the fire, and when they did so they were overmatched, one ship being completely destroyed while the other escaped with damage. The details of that engagement are contained in the report of the commission of enquiry, which sat at Weihaiwei from the 5th to the 10th of September.

On the same day and the same place the Japanese made an attack on the British steamer *Kowshing*, carrying Chinese troops, and sunk her with all hands on board. It is needless to dwell on this incident further than to say that, although the Japanese government alleged extreme provocation for this lawless act, no provocation had in fact been offered. Neither was the proceeding justified by a state of war, which was announced by the Japanese government a week later. In fact the state of war was created by the act which required a pre-existing state of war to justify it.

Apart from the questionable legality of the act according to international usages, the manner in which the destruction of the soldiers and the ship's crew of the *Kowshing* was carried out has attracted the notice of the Press of all nations and need not be commented on here. It is a question of civilisation, of which every nation must be its own judge.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aaa
MAY 14 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 14 1895

No 2186.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 2, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 13 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Li Ching-fong.

Synopsis:

Japan asks his appointment as joint Envoy to make peace.

One enclosure.

No 2186.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 2, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/186 enclose a translation of a cipher
telegram from the Government
of Japan to the Government
of China relating to appointment
of Li Ching-fong as Envoy to
Japan to make peace.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

7. Translation of telegram,
Mr Dun to Mr Denby.
April 1, 1895.

Translation

Telegram received in cipher.

Tokyo, April 1, 1895.

American Minister,

Peking.

April first. You are requested by Japanese Government to communicate to Chinese Government the following: Although Li Hung chang is making favorable progress towards recovery, the regretful occurrence from which he is suffering necessarily tends to retard negotiations; consequently, in order to facilitate negotiations, Japanese Government recommend that the son of Li Hung-chang, Councillor, Li Ching-fong, who

who is now at Shimonoseki, be associated with Li Hung Chang as Plenipotentiary. Under the circumstances, and in order to prevent delay, Japanese Government will accept as sufficient telegraphic full powers transmitted Li Ching-fong directly. At the same time Japanese Government to be notified of such appointment through the United States Ministers at Peking and Tokyo.

Dun.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 20 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack't & file. aab
MAY 20 1895

No 2187.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 4, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Ack'd
21st May 95

Subject:

Japan's conditions of peace.

Synopsis:

Cession part Manchuria.
Formosa, Pescadores. Large
indemnity.

No 2187

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 4, 1895.

To the Honorable,
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that some of the members of the Tsungli Yamên called at this Legation yesterday, and stated the principal terms of peace proposed by Japan viz:
The cession of the following described potion of Manchuria:
from the mouth of the Yaloo river

river to San cha tzu;
thence due north to Yü
Shu ti and west to the
forty first degree of latitude,
crossing point on longitude
one hundred and twenty two.
Port Arthur and all islands
to be included in the
cession.
Formosa and the Pescadores
to be also ceded.
Independence of Korea to
be established. An indemnity
of three hundred millions
of taels to be paid - one
third to be paid in six
months - the balance in
installments of five hundred
thousand taels with interest
at

at five per cent at the end of each succeeding period of six months.

After the expiration of two years all the Chinese remaining in the ceded territory to become Japanese subjects.

It is understood that the foreign town of Newchwang is in the ceded territory.

Li Hung-chang declines to accede to these terms.

The members of the Yamên who called simply explained verbally the conditions above stated. They did not at this Legation suggest any action to be taken by the Government

river to San cha tzu;
thence due north to Yü
Sha ti and west to the
forty first degree of latitude,
crossing point on longitude
one hundred and twenty two.
Port Arthur and all islands
to be included in the
cession.
Formosa and the Pescadores
to be also ceded.
Independence of Korea to
be established. An indemnity
of three hundred millions
of tails to be paid - one
third to be paid in six
months - the balance in
installments of five hundred
thousand tails with interest
at

at five per cent at the end of each succeeding period of six months.

After the expiration of two years all the Chinese remaining in the ceded territory to become Japanese subjects.

It is understood that the foreign town of Newchwang is in the ceded territory.

Li Hung-chang declines to accede to these terms.

The members of the Yamên who called simply explained verbally the conditions above stated. They did not at this Legation suggest any action to be taken by the Government

of the United States, but it can scarcely be doubted that China hopes that England, Russia - and France will interpose objections to the acceptance of these conditions, - and that foreign intervention may ensue.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 20 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 20 1895

No 2188.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 5, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. of STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgement of Despatches.

No. 2188

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 5, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches numbered from 1010 to 1020 inclusive.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
F. R. 1895. aab
MAY 20 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 20 1895

No. 2189

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 6, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Newchwang occupied

Synopsis:

Japanese organize civil government; protect people; open up trade.

No 2189

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 6, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Vice Consul Bandinel an account of the occupation of Newchwang by the Japanese. They treated the foreign residents with great consideration, and issued proclamations guarantying the safety of the people and prisoners. They strictly

repressed

repressed pillage by disorderly Chinese.

Consul Bandinel arranged a meeting of the principal officers with the Guild merchants, at which satisfactory arrangements were made for carrying on trade. The Guild agreed to assist the Japanese commander in procuring supplies of all kinds. The Japanese desired to occupy the buildings of the Imperial Maritime Customs, but it appears that they have been registered as British property, and the legality of seizing them is doubtful. The question

question has not yet been settled.

A civil Governor has been appointed who had not arrived. There are other civil agents, who closely followed the army, and who are making enquiries as to all matters of trade. The pilots are reported to be in a quandary. They will probably be forced to bring up Japanese war vessels, and they fear that if they do they may be dismissed from the service. The Japanese seem to be conducting themselves with great good sense and discretion, and produce

the

the impression that they
have come to stay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

No 2790 Already in file

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. MAY 18 1895

Ask file

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAY 18 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 8, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. MAY 18 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Customs Gazette for October-December 1894.

Synopsis:

Duplicate copies forwarded.

No. 2190

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 8, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I foward to you to-day duplicate copies of Customs Gazette No CIV October - December 1894, published by order of the Inspector General of Customs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 20 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 20 1895

No 2791.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 8, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Appointment of Li Ching-fong.

Synopsis:

He is named additional plenipotentiary with Li Hung chang to make peace.

Two enclosures.

No 2191.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 8, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Li Ching-fong, commonly known as Lord Li, the adopted son of Li Hung-chang, was on the 6th instant appointed an additional plenipotentiary to make peace with Japan.

I enclose a copy of my telegram to Mr Denn to that effect

2
2191 effect, also a translation of the Imperial decree relating thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Copy of telegram, April 6, 1895.
2. The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

April 6th, 1895.

Copy of telegram sent.

April 6th, 1895.

American Minister, Tokyo.

April sixth. The Government of China requests that you will communicate to the Government of Japan the following: Li Ching-fong appointed by Emperor to-day as plenipotentiary with full powers to act with Li Hung chang to negotiate treaty of peace.

Derby.

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that a decree was issued by His Majesty to-day as follows: At present Li Hung-chang has not fully recovered from his wound. Let Li Ching fong, formerly Chinese Minister to Japan, wearing the button of the second rank, be appointed an additional plenipotentiary with full powers to act with Li Hung-chang in conferring with the Japanese plenipotentiaries with full powers in negotiating a treaty of peace. We communicate

communicate their decree
for the information of
Your Excellency, - and ask
you to send it as soon
as possible by wire to
Japan.

April 6th, 1895.

File

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 20 1895

No 2192

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, April 8, 1895.

Mr Denby to the Secretary of State.

Copy re File 1601 2/2/95
Do Treasury May 2/95
copied for Bur. Stat & Ship Bureau

Subject:

Trade Returns for 1894.

Synopsis:

Exchange. Opium. U. S. trade. General trade. Kerosine. Reforms suggested.

No 2192

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 8, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The Customs Returns of Trade for 1894 require some analysis to be correctly understood.

Taken in gross they indicate a prosperity which was not anticipated.

Exchange

Exchange has continued to fall. The Haikwan tael

in

in 1893 averaged 3s 11½d, and in 1894 3s 2⅜d, Compared with the gold dollar the tael in 1893 averaged 0.96 - and in 1894 0.77. In 1892 the average value of the tael was 4s 5½d and as compared with the gold dollar 1.07.

The continual cry in China has been that the fall of exchange would destroy Eastern trade.

The figures in these returns tell a different story. It would seem that trade in principle is really barter - an exchange of imports for exports - and that it readily adapts itself to fluctuations in currency.

No

No doubt the uncertainty of the value of the circulating medium tends to alter the mode of doing business, but these Returns tend to show that this does not necessarily affect the bulk or profitableness of the business. In China for example this uncertainty has led to quick and rapid transactions. Great stocks of goods are no longer held as was formerly the custom. Sales, I notice, sometimes take place in the docks as soon as goods arrive.
Formerly the importer took all the risks - exchange and market. In the new style the

the banks take the risk of exchange, and the merchant of the market.

This system would have been profitable for the merchant had not the war checked demand, and caused goods to rise.

Opium.

The figures for 1893 show that the quantity of opium imported decreased 2674 piculs. The figures for 1894 show a further decrease of 4,983 piculs. This decrease is commonly charged to the fall in exchange, but this is by no means sure. The tea trade between England and China has diminished

diminished, but undue taxation in China is said to be the cause of the decrease. Indian grown opium pays to the Government of India some twelve million tails and to China as import duty six million tails. It is plain that the native grown article which pays less than one sixth this duty has a great advantage over its Indian competitor. The Returns further show that while the importation of opium has decreased the general export trade from India to China has increased largely - from 16,700,000 tails in 1893 to 19,900,000 tails

taels in 1894.

Trade with the United States.

The total value of the trade between China and the United States for 1893 was as follows: imports into China from the United States Tls 5,443,569; exports from China to the United States Tls 11,725,644. The figures for 1894 are for imports 9,300,000 taels and for exports 16,400,000 taels.

An ingenious writer in the Shanghai Mercury makes the following observations: "The trade with the United States has been influenced by tariff rather than exchange considerations. It is, unfortunately

unfortunately, diffiult to arrive at correct figures — a large portion of this trade centering in Hongkong. The fluctuations are, however, noteworthy; both in imports and exports — beginning as before with 1887 and counting in millions — we find the advance in imports represented by the following figures:- 3.3, 3.1, 3.8, 3.7, 7.7, 6.0, 5.4, 9.3. Compared with the regular line of advance of British trade, we have to notice here two abrupt breaks. The first between 1890-91, was coincident with the passing of the McKinley Tariff. That Act closed the markets of the world generally

to

to the United States manufacturer by raising up retaliatory tariffs. A larger speculative export to China was the consequence, which clogged the markets, imports rapidly diminishing from year to year. The next event is between 1893-94, and is likewise coincident with a change of tariff, following on the heels of the Wilson Bill of 1893. The exports, although showing a natural tendency to increase with the growth of the population of the United States, still show marked fluctuations on the same lines. Taking them as before, they are:- 8.9, 8.9, 7.0, 8.2, 9.0,

10.8,

10.8, 11.8, 16.4, A depression
in the curve marked the years
1889 and 1890, — again coincident
with the McKinley Tariff, while
a sudden spring in the last
year coincides unmistakably
with the passage of the new
Wilson Tariff"

General Trade

The totals of trade show an
increase over 1893. That year
the total was 268 millions
taels. In 1894 it was 290,200,000.
The imports grew from 151,400,000
taels in 1893 to 162,100,000 in 1894,
and exports from 116,600,000 taels
in 1893 to 128,100,000, in 1894.

Trade with Japan

There cannot be any doubt
that

that Japan has gained by low exchange.

Her trade in 1893 amounted to 17,200,000 taels and in 1894 to 18,400,000 taels. Greater increase was no doubt checked by the war – as trade with Japan has been rapidly increasing since 1887 when it amounted to only 7,700,000 taels.

British Trade.

British trade has substantially increased. In 1894 the tonnage rose from a percentage of 65½ of the whole to 69.2.

Foreign trade from 57 to 59½;
Coast trade from 56 to 62¼

German Foreign Trade.

German Foreign Trade has risen from

from 7.8 per cent to 9.1.

French Foreign Trade.

French Foreign Trade has risen from 4.8 to 5.1.

The American Kerosine Oil Trade.

The Kerosine oil trade continues to increase.

In 1894 there were imported 19,698,000 gallons more than in 1893, of which increase 14,950,000 gallons were American, and 4,748,000 gallons were Russian.

I have had occasion lately to make representations to the Tsungli Yamên of the injustice which is done to this great article of commerce at Hankow.

At

At that place – see my despatch No 2168, March 20. 1895 – a heavy local tax was laid on Kerosine. The matter is not yet arranged.

The modern system of tanks for the reception of the oil is now working successfully at Shanghai. A great expansion of the trade is looked for. Tank steamers now regularly ply between Batoum and the East.

Foreign Population.

The total foreign population of China is stated to be 9,350 of whom 3,989 are British. The American residents in China are next in

in number, being 1,294. The number of American mercantile firms is thirty one.

The Effect of the War.

There can be little doubt that Japan in making a treaty with China will to a great extent endeavor to remove many restrictions now existing on foreign trade. She will do this: first, because it will be to her financial interest to extend her own trade, and, secondly, because a treaty embodying reforms will be acceptable to the foreign powers.

If I were advising what reforms should be adopted I would mention the following:

Suggestions

Suggestions of Desired Reforms.

1st

During war Consuls of a friendly power acting for a belligerent to have all the jurisdiction that his Consuls had during peace.

2d

China to be opened to foreign residence as Western Countries are.

3d

Whether article 2 adopted or not, missionaries to go where they please, and reside and buy land and be protected.

4th

Foreign goods to be subject to no taxation, except import duty

duty, until they reach the consumer. They are not to be taxed as is now done as soon as landed.

5th

No internal revenue, or likin tax to be levied on foreign goods which discriminates against them. No such tax to be prohibitory nor in any event to exceed 2 per cent, and no internal revenue tax to be levied on foreign goods unless a similar tax is levied on native goods of the same character.

6th

Local authorities shall have no

no power to provide that freight shipped in native bottoms shall pay less export duty than freight shipped in foreign bottoms. The export tax shall be uniform.

7th

Every port in China ordinarily used and frequented by sea-going ships shall be open to all the world.

8th

The Coast wise duty of 2½ per cent on goods sent down the Yangtze and intended to be sent abroad shall not be paid in specie, but a bond shall be taken that if the goods are not exported in a

a certain time the coast wise duty shall be paid.

9th

Drawbacks are abolished and bonds are substituted for the payment of coast wise duties in order to relieve the commercial community from a useless expenditure.

10th

The Yangtze regulations to be amended or abolished.
Sts bonds to be required that goods shipped from one point shall be delivered in toto at another. The existing regulation is entirely absurd.

11th

Private yachts, non-commercial ships

ships, may ascend the Yangtze without taking out clearances at Chinkiang.

12th

The provincial authorities shall have no power to tax foreign goods for any purpose whatever. Such taxation shall be ordered by the Central Government only.

13th

Machinery may be imported.

14th

Foreigners may engage in manufacturing in China on the same terms as natives.

15th

Libellous and scandalous publications affecting foreigners shall

shall be vigorously suppressed.

16th

Stringent measures shall be taken to prevent anti-foreign riots, and if such occur the rioters shall be condignly punished, and besides damages shall be paid.

17th

All parts of China shall be open to foreign trade. This shall particularly apply to Peking or any other capital.

18th

The Viceroys, Governors, and the Provincial authorities, generally, shall be prohibited to treat international matters, except

except to settle claims for injuries done to foreigners. All other questions affecting foreigners shall be cognizable at the capital and by the Central Government only.

19th

No Viceroy or Governor shall have the power to make any contract with foreigners for the purchase or supply of any material. All such contracts shall be made or authorized by the Imperial or Central Government.

I forward under separate cover duplicate copies of the Returns of Trade and Trade Reports from which

the

the foregoing statistics were prepared.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by subject & File.
MAY 20 1895

MAY 20 1895

No 2193

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 9, 1895.

INDEX SUBJECT
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack'd 21 May for my

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The General Council

Synopsis:

The personnel and the duties stated.

No 2193.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 9, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

A great deal of attention is directed now to the Chün Chi Chu, Council of State, or General Council, sometimes called Privy Council. This is the governing body of China, corresponding to the Ministry in Western nations. It has always been a misfortune for foreign interests that

that the foreign ministers have been unable personally to conduct business affairs with the General Council. Intercourse between the foreign representatives, and the Government, is carried on exclusively with the Tsungli Yamên.

At the present time, the General Council is composed of the following named members, whose respective ages are given:

Prince Kung, aged sixty two years;
Wenq-Tsung-ho, aged sixty four years;
Li Hung-tsao aged seventy three years;
Shun Yu-wen aged sixty two years;
Tsu Yung-yi, aged sixty seven years;
Kiang Yi, aged fifty three years;

Of these Prince Kung, Shun

Yu

Yu Wen and Tsu Yung Yi are members of the Tsungli Yamên, and in that capacity come in contact with the foreign representatives, and are, more or less, influenced by them.

We, therefore, find in practice now, that these three ministers are advocates of peace, while the other three members are understood to favor the continuation of the war. The most influential of the members is Woung Tung ho. He is the tutor of the Emperor, and while no regular course of instruction is now followed, still his position gives him access to the Emperor alone, and secures for him immense influence.

all

All the imperial edicts are prepared by the Council, and are afterwards printed in the "Peking Gazette".

They are mostly written by Tsai Yung Yi.

All matters of importance relating to any part of the Empire are determined by the Council.

The Emperor rises at twelve o'clock - midnight - and, after partaking of a light repast, has an interview with Yeung Tung-tso.

The General Council assembles shortly after three o'clock. The members go before the Emperor in a body, and, kneeling on low cushions, discuss with him pending

pending matters of business. When this interview is over, they retire to their own office to do their work.

The Emperor, then, until seven o'clock receives the heads of boards. These officials are also entitled to have a cushion to kneel on, but those of lower rank must kneel on the bare floor. It is said, however, that on these occasions they wear padded trousers.

The official life of the members of the Council is hard. They must rise at midnight, or shortly after. They must go about about three quarters of a mile in the palace grounds at all seasons

seasons in the night time,
and for a considerable portion
of this walk they are
unprovided with umbrellas,
whose use etiquette forbids.
In the time of summer
rains they often arrive drenched
to the skin.
It is not at all unlikely that as
the result of the war, this
cumbrous system of doing
business will be done away with,
and a foreign Office with one
Minister, as Secretary established.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient servant,
Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aaa
MAY 29 1895

No 2194.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 11, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 20 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Privileged telegrams.

Synopsis:
Have informed Chinese Government that naval telegrams are privileged.

No 2794.

Legation of the United States,
Peking April 11, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a translation of your cipher telegram of the ninth instant relating to the refusal of the Taotai at Newchwang to allow telegrams to be sent by the Commander of the Petrel.

I have addressed the Chinese Government in the sense directed. As the Japanese now control Newchwang

Newchwang any special action affecting that locality is unnecessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Translation

[Telegram received in cipher.]

Washington, April 9, 1895.

Deputy, Minister, Peking.

April ninth. Commander Petrel reports Taotai Newchwang refuses telegrams to Admiral in Japan and also cipher by messenger. Ask non-interference with naval messages plain & cipher as privileged.

Gresham.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Send copy
May 18.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 20 1895

No 2795

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 12, 1895.

Rec'd May 20.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Convention with China of March 1894.

Synopsis:
Requests that copies thereof be
sent to Consuls.

No. 2195

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 12, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that there is considerable demand among Americans in China for copies of the Convention between the United States and China of March 17, 1894, and to request that you will send to the Consuls a reasonable number of copies

copies thereof for distribution.

I have the honor to be,

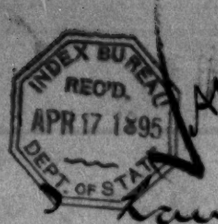
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Filed under Legation of the U.S. to China
Evansville - Indiana.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 18 1895



Recd Apl. 17.

April 13th 1895.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my leave of absence, as Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Peking, China, will expire on the 24th instant. While anxious to return to my post at the earliest date that the Department may direct, I beg to state that it would cause me great inconvenience to undertake the journey before the 12th of May — or seventeen days after the expiration of my leave. I request, therefore, an extention of leave for seventeen days, viz: from the 25th April to the 11th May inclusive. Should this

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

this extension be authorized, I shall start for San Francisco on the 12th proximo and proceed thence by the first steamer to China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Secretary of Legation at Peking.

[Now on leave]

T. M

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 8 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 3 1895

No 2796

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 15, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 3 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Concessions. Neutrality.

Synopsis:
Minister warned on these subjects.

No. 2796

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 15, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf translations of your cipher telegrams of the 12th and 13th instant respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Translations

[Telegrams received in cipher]

1st Washington, April 12, 1895.

Denby, Minister, Peking.

It is not doubted that you will know how to deal with parties requesting your influence in obtaining concessions from China.

Gresham.

2d Washington, April 13, 1895.

Denby, Minister, Peking.

Your 2153 received and President directs you to again reminded that you and Minister Dun are merely neutral channels of communication between China and Japan with no authority to conduct peace negotiations. See my telegram February seventh.

Gresham.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 3 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
To Secretary of Navy
S. ack.
JUN 3 1895

No. 2197.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 15, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Ack'd 4th June 95 to Navy 4th June 95

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Right to telegraph.

Synopsis:

Right of Commanders of neutral war vessels to telegraph recognized.

No 2197.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 15. 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Tsungli Yamên has addressed the Ministers Superintendent of Trade for the Northern and Southern Ports, directing them "to instruct the local authorities at the various ports not to interfere with the sending of telegrams by commanders of neutral

neutral vessels of war."

The Yamên's communication to me bears date the 13th instant. In this connection I refer to my despatch № 279 of April 11, 1895.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 3 1895

No. 2198. DIPLOMATIC JUN 3 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 18, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUN 3 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches.

No. 2198

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 18, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of March 2d relating to the forwarding of reports on military affairs; also your circular of March 4th relating to Collisions at sea; also your despatches Numbers 1021 to 1026 inclusive.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JULY 18 1895

No. 2199.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 19, 1895.

INDEXED
JUN 3 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Recd July 18

Subject:

Land purchase in China.

Synopsis:

Berthemy convention amended.
Instructions as to French
missionaries. Shall we
adopt them?

One enclosure.

No 2199.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 19, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The right of foreign missionaries to buy land in the interior has always been clogged with embarrassing conditions.

The Tsungli Yamên construed the convention of 1865 made with the French Minister, Mr Berthemy, to mean that in every sale to missionaries the

the owner must obtain before signing the deed the authorization of the local authorities.

As these authorities rarely consented to a sale, this condition was usually prohibitory. The Berthemy convention was made by Prince Kung, and his return to power furnished a good opportunity to the Minister of France, Mr Gerard, to secure a modification of its terms, or rather instructions that it should be carried out according to its spirit, and intention.

1/2199 I enclose herewith, a translation of the instructions issued by the Yamên on this

this important subject.

There are two cases now pending in China - one in Hainan, and the other at Kiangyin - involving the question of the mode of buying land, in which American missionaries are interested. Under the "favored nation clause" in the treaties, we can adopt the mode set out in the enclosure of acquiring land, or we can insist on some other mode.

The abrogation of the necessity to secure the prior authorization of the local authorities to buy land is, of course, desirable.

The other material matter to-wit:

to-wit: making the conveyance to the Mission, and not to any individual, would seem in the abstract to be a correct mode of taking title.

Dent | This question would not be suggested, or discussed, in Western countries, where, it is presumed, that all property belonging to a religious association is held in its own corporate name, or in that of a Trustee for it.

In China, however, there are distinct advantages in putting titles in the names of foreigners, whose persons and property are controlled by their

their own laws.
There was an illustration of
this at Newchwang lately.
When the Japanese proposed
to to take possession of the
property of the Customs, as
belonging to China, they were
confronted with the fact that
it was registered in the
English Consulate as being
English property. They desisted
from taking possession.
Titles to mission property
are variously held in China -
sometimes being in the name
of a Chinaman, and sometimes
in the name of the Mission.
I shall take measures to
endeavor to find out what
views

views the American missionaries entertain on this subject, and before taking any action I shall await your instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Translation of instructions issued by the Tsungli Yamên.

Hereafter if French missionaries are going to buy land and houses in the interior of the country, the seller will specify in the title deed that his property has been sold to become part of the collective property of the Catholic mission in the locality where it is situate. It will be useless to write in the deed the name of the missionary who conducts the negotiation or of any other Christian.
The Catholic mission after the deed has been completed and delivered will pay the cost of registration fixed by the Chinese law for all such deeds, and at the usual rate. The seller will not have to inform the local authorities of his intention to sell, nor need he demand of them in advance their authorization to sell.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUN 3 1895

Mr. Dabney:

Of course an American Corporation is an American citizen for all purposes of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China.

The French Missions are all under one corporate management. The American missions are under diverse Societies, and some may be individual and independent offshoots. To adopt the Fund rule herein would perhaps confine land purchases in the interior to corporate Missionary boards.

I think we should have the option to register title either in the name of a corporation or of an individual American citizen.

We are entitled in either case to the further concession, that Chinese authorization need not be demanded by the seller in advance of the transaction.

C. D. Jr.

No. 2200. Derby subject

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

JUN 4 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 22, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUN 3 1895 DEPT OF STATE

1 Acc. 5 June '95 m

Synopsis made for Consular Reports. June 4.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Japanese occupation of Newchwang.

Synopsis:

Commissioner appointed.

Regulations as to commerce.

Two enclosures.

No 2200

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 22, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copies of two communications received by Vice Consul Bandinel at Newchwang from Field Marshall Sodzi.

In the first, notification is given of the appointment of a special Commissioner for the Post, and in the second

second he is informed that commerce may be carried on under certain restrictions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Mr Kodzu to Mr Denby.
2. Mr. Sannomiya to Mr. Denby.

Copy.

Head Quarters of the 1st Army,
Haicheng, April 11th, 1895.

J. J. Fredk Bandinel Esquire,
United States Vice-Consul
&c &c &c
Newchwang.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that H. I. J. His Government have appointed Mr Yoshitane Samonniya Vice Grand Master of Ceremonies &c. &c. the Special Commissioner for the port of Newchwang, and to request that all official communications which you may desire to make with regard to the administration and the Commerce of the place should be addressed to him.

I beg also to acquaint you that Major Noburu Watanabe has been placed vice Major. M. Ishida in command of the forces guarding the town and its neighbourhood.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient servant.

Signed M. Yodzu.
Field Marshall Commanding 1st Army.

Copy

Special Commissioner's Office,
Newchwang, April 12th, 1895.

J. J. Fredk Bandinel Esq.
United States Vice Consul,
&c &c &c
Newchwang.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that H. I. J. M's Government are desirous of affording due protection to the Commerce of the port, while this town remains in the occupation of the Japanese Army and are willing to permit the same to be carried on from this date and until further notice - with certain restrictions usual and essential under the circumstance.

The Customs duties, fees &c to be levied upon the goods imported or exported, shall be collected, for the time being at the same rates as those heretofore been imposed by the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient servant,
(signed) Yoshitane Sannomiya.

No 2201 Ans. to file

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 23, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 3 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The taking of Tienchwangtai

Synopsis:

Alleged atrocities committed by Japanese troops.

One enclosure.

No. 2201.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 23, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/201 enclose a clipping from the
North China News of the
fifth instant giving an account
of alleged atrocities which took
place at the taking of Tienchwangtai.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby.

List of Inclosures:

1. Clipping from North China News, April 5, 1895.

TIENCHWANGTAI CAPTURED.

On 7th and 8th March, a portion of the Second Army which had now been joined by the First Army, bringing up the entire strength to at least 40,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry and artillery, advanced on Tienchwangtai, and on the morning of the 9th attacked General Sung's position from three sides. In less than two hours after the commencement of the attack the Japanese entered the town and all was over with the exception of killing any soldiers they found *wounded or otherwise*. In this killing many peaceful inhabitants were included. Most of these civilians had the misfortune to have their houses occupied by soldiers and when such was the case, no quarter was extended.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

I have made the statement, advisedly, that the wounded soldiers were killed, for several reasons.

1.—Two foreigners who entered the town and were on the battle-field within an hour after all was over did not see a single prisoner, or a single wounded man amongst the dead. *All were dead.*

2.—The Japanese report that there were 1,400 killed at Tienchwangtai, and they can only produce one wounded man. He was wounded through the elbow joint.

It is absolutely impossible to suppose that when there were over 1,000 killed, that there were not many so seriously wounded that it was impossible for them to run away. *Where are they?*

3.—Three days afterwards foreigners visited the town and the battle-field and discovered amongst the 200 bodies they examined over 20 with incised wounds in throats in addition to bullet-wounds. There were also many with sword cuts on their heads, and in one place three bodies were found tied together. The girdle of one was tied to the queues of the other two and their heads were nearly severed from the bodies. Other bodies were thrown down the sewers in the main streets.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Immediately after the capture the order was given to fire the town and soon this large and flourishing place was a heap of ruins and dead bodies. All the boats too, which numbered hundreds, were burnt. The burning of the town and boats, I believe, was ordered with the idea of preventing General Sung re-occupying the town and crossing the river.

Nearly all the male residents of this port have visited Tienchwangtai, and it is only after seeing such a scene that one begins to realise in a small degree the horrors of warfare. The town is nearly all burnt, only the walls remain, and in the streets and outside, bodies charred and half eaten by dogs.

(Newchwang)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 1 1895

From Peking

April 25, 1895.

Received M.

Gresham

Washington,

D.C.

Confirmed May 2/95

April 25th. Conditions of treaty: Independence Korea; ssion from mouth Yalu to Ying Kow including New hwang, Formosa, Pescadores; Indemnity, two hundred illions taels, payable fifty millions six months and (?) (sag) elve months, balance six annual payments, payable advance anticipation, if not, interest charged five per cent; ushis, Chung King, Suchow, Kang Chow opened; achinery imported; manufacturing; other matters. pan has ratified and notified China. Foster here.

Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUR
JUN 3 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUN 3 1895

No 2202.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 25, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 3 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Treaty with Japan.

Synopsis:

Terms stated. Japan has ratified Treaty.

No. 2202

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 25, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I append on the overleaf a translation of my cipher telegram of this date relating to the recent treaty negotiated between China and Japan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Translation

[Telegram sent in cipher]

April 25, 1895.

Gresham. Washington.

April twenty fifth. Conditions of Treaty. Independence Korea; cession from mouth Yalu to Ying K'ou including Newchwang; Formosa, Pescadores; indemnity two hundred million Taels; payable fifty millions six months; same twelve months; balance six annual payments- payable in anticipation - if not interest charged five per cent. Sha Shih, Chung King, Suchow, Hangchow opened, machinery imported - manufacturing. Other matters. Japan has ratified, and

and notified Olivia.
Foster here.

Denby.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 4 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject.
aab
JUN 3 1895

No 2203.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 25, 1895.

Acd. 7th June 95 M

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 3 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Commercial provisions copied for Consular Reports June 4

Subject:
Treaty of peace.

Synopsis:
Précis of the terms thereof enclosed.

One enclosure.

No. 2203

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 25, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose a précis of the
Treaty recently negotiated
between Japan and China.
The Government of Japan has
notified the Government of
China that it has ratified
the treaty and has enquired
~~when~~ when China proposes
to do so.

At

At the present writing I have not received China's answer to this telegram.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures

1. Précis of Treaty.

Précis of Treaty of Peace between China and Japan, signed at Shimonoseki, Japan, April 17, 1895.

Art. 1. China recognizes "full and complete independence and autonomy of Corea." Tribute and ceremonies to China to cease.

Art. 2. China cedes to Japan "in perpetuity and full sovereignty"-
1. Southern portion of Feng Tien; line of demarcation: from mouth of Yalu river along that river to An Ping Ho K'ou (north of river An p'ing); hence to Feng Huang, Hai Ch'eng and Ying K'ou (port of Newchwang), all these places included.
2. Formosa.
3. Pescadores.

Art. 3. Joint Commission of De= =limitation to be appointed after Treaty is ratified.

Art. 4. Indemnity 200,000,000 Kuping Taels.
1st installment 50,000,000 in 6 months.
2d " 50,000,000 in 12 "
balance in six equal annual in= =stallments.
If paid within 3 years no interest

charged.
If not, 5 o/o
China shall have the right to pay by anticipation at any time any or all of said installments".

Art. 5. Inhabitants of territory ceded may sell their property and retire within 2 years, otherwise they shall then be Japanese subjects.
Formosa to be handed over 2 months after Treaty is ratified

Art. 6. Commercial.
New Treaty of commerce to be made immediately after this Treaty is ratified. Until that Treaty is made Japanese to have favored nation treatment.
6 months from date of present Treaty following concessions to take effect:
1st These ports to be opened to Japanese Trade, residence, industries and manufactories:
Sha Shih in Hupei
Chung King in Szechuan
Suchow in Kiang Su
Hang Chow in Chekiang.
2d Steam navigation on
1. Upper Yangtze River, from Ichang to Chung King.
2. Woosung River and the ca
from Shanghai to Suchow and Han

3d. Japanese may rent or lease warehouses for storage of goods in interior of China free of taxes or exactions.
4th. Japanese may engage in manu= =facturing and may import machinery at all open ports.

Art. 7. The Armies of Japan to evacuate China within 3 months subject to provisions of Art. 8.

Art. 8. Japan to hold Wei-hai-wei temporarily - until first 2 installments of indemnity are paid. If this is done China to pledge her Customs Revenue for remainder.
But this evacuation not to take place until Treaty of Commerce is made.

Art. 9. After ratification all prisioners of war exchanged.

Art. 10. "All offensive military opera= =tions shall cease upon the exchange of the ratifications".

Art. 11. Ratifications to be exchanged at Chefoo on 14th day 4th month 21st Year Kwang Hsü

Date Shimonoseki 23d day 3d M 21 yr.
K. H.

signed by Li Hung chang
Li Ching fong
Count Ito
Viscount Muku

Separate Articles.

Art. 1. One Japanese Brigade to occupy Wei-hai. China pays 1/4 expense = 500,000 Tls per year.

Art. 2 They to occupy island of Liu Kung" and a belt of land 5 Japanese Ri wide along the entire coast line of the Bay of Wei-hai-wei".
No Chinese troops to approach within zone of 5 Ri beyond that belt.

Art. 3. Chinese to administer civil Govt there and Japs the military.

signed as above.

Convention.

Art. 1. Armistice prolonged 21 days from this date.

Art. 2. To end midnight 14th day 4th year 21 K. Hsü.
To terminate at once if Treaty is rejected.

signed as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 18 1895

No 2204.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 25, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 3 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Rec'd July 18.

Subject:
Land tenure in China.

Synopsis:
Missionaries forward petition asking for new treaty concerning land purchase.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 3 1895

Mr. Dabney

See my endorsement on Mr. Denby's No. 2199, sent out this morning.

The petition relates to two matters. As to land purchases, the French rules seem to meet most, if not all, of the complaint.

I don't think the "suppression of inflammatory literature" is a subject for treaty regulation.

A L

One enclosure.

No 2204.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 25, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward
1/2204 to you herewith enclosed a
Petition signed by one hundred
and sixty four American
citizens residing in China
addressed to the President and
Senate of the United States.
The petition prays that a
treaty be made with China
guarantying to missionaries
in

in explicit terms the right to reside in the interior and to buy and hold land for mission use, either in their own name or in that of the society they represent; to remove all unjust conditions and restrictions imposed by the Chinese Government; and to request the Chinese Government to suppress certain inflammatory books now, as is claimed, widely circulated.

In this connection I call attention to my despatch No 2199 of the 19th instant.

In that despatch I informed you that I would take measures to endeavor to find out

out what views the
American missionaries
entertain" on the subject of
the recent rules promulgated
by the Chinese Government
on the subject of land
purchase and tenure by the
Catholic missionaries.
I have sent a circular to the
Consuls on this subject.
Before any action is had on
the petition, it would be
prudent to hear what the
missionaries have to say on
the subject of the rules set
out in the enclosure to the
despatch cited.
I merely remark that the
question of suppressing the
circulation

in explicit terms the right to reside in the interior and to buy and hold land for mission use, either in their own name or in that of the society they represent; to remove all unjust conditions and restrictions imposed by the Chinese Government; and to request the Chinese Government to suppress certain inflammatory books now, as is claimed, widely circulated.

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Consuls on this subject.
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missionaries have to say on
the subject of the rules set
out in the enclosure to the
despatch cited.
I merely remark that the
question of suppressing the
circulation

circulation of inflammatory literature has been several times presented by me to the Tsungli Yamên and appropriate orders have been always issued.

The petition asks in the alternative that title to property be taken "either in their own name or in that of the society they represent." The rules in the enclosure to the despatch cited provide for taking title in the name "of the Catholic mission."

An analagous procedure might under the favored nation clause - if it be satisfactory to the American missionaries

missionaries – be adopted and thus the question might be disposed of.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Petition.

Mr Denby encloses petition addressed to the President and the Senate by 164 American citizens in China asking a new treaty with China guaranteeing to missionaries the right to reside, and buy and hold land for mission use, in the interior, either in their own name or in that of the Society they represent; to remove all unjust restrictions imposed by China; and requesting the suppression of certain inflammatory books.

In a previous despatch No. 2199 Mr. Denby transmits copy of rules promulgated by the Chinese Govt, at the instance

of French Ministers, providing that in sales of land in the interior to French missionaries, the title should be taken in name of the "Catholic Mission"; and that the seller need not obtain (as had always theretofore been the case) the authorization of the local authorities of the sale.

Mr. Denby suggested that under the "favored nation" clause, ~~the~~ United States missionaries could acquire land in the mode just set out. He said that he would endeavor to find out the views of the American missionaries on the subject.

In his last despatch he suggests that before any action is had on the petition it would be prudent to hear

what the missionaries have
to say on the subject.

I suppose these despatches
may be laid aside until
the missionaries are heard
from.

PETITION

TO THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States engaged in missionary work in China, and representing the Protestant Christian Church of all denominations in the United States, would respectfully present the following statement and petition.

I. We beg leave to call attention to the ill-defined and unsatisfactory status of the rights of missionaries under the treaties now existing between the United States Government and China. For twenty-five years or more United States citizens, believing that they were acting in strict accord with the spirit of the treaties, with the approval and assistance of the United States Consular representatives, and with the consent of the Chinese Government, have settled in the interior of China to engage in mission work, until now there are hundreds of United States citizens residing there and holding property valued at several hundred thousands of dollars. Now the cause of complaint which your petitioners would earnestly present is, that while they have, as they believe, a clear constructive right to residence in the interior, the treaties do not, as they should, guarantee them this right in explicit terms. That the missionaries have such a right to reside in the interior of China appears from the following considerations:

(*a.*) While the language of the United States treaties is silent on this point, the words of the British and French treaties give ground for it. In the British treaty of 1858, Art. XII, occur these words: "British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places desiring to build" &c.,.....在各口並各地方 "in every port and in every other place"—which would seem undoubtedly to mean the interior, although the British authorities do not press the point. In the French treaty of 1858, Art. VI, the Chinese text has a clause not found it is true, in the French text, which reads 法國傳教士在各省租買田地建造自便. "It is permitted to French missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure." It has been charged that this clause did not regularly belong to the treaty, but sufficient proof for this assertion has not yet been given. On the contrary "the Chinese Government has in no case denied the authenticity or validity of this clause, but has only applied its own interpretation;" nay more, it has distinctly acknowledged this clause in the Book of Precedents issued by the Government for the guidance of local officials in their dealings with foreigners. (See Book of Precedents, pp. 11, 12.) Note 1. (accompanying this.)

(*b.*) The spirit of the treaties warrants it. The treaties, while as commercial documents they limit American commerce to certain ports, are not manifestly intended to restrict to the treaty ports humane and charitable work, such as that in which missionary work mainly consists, as, moral and religious instruction for the vicious and ignorant, hospitals for the sick,

and schools for the children of the poor. It is a well known principle of international law that "clauses which favour justice, humanity and equity are to be interpreted broadly." Thus it seems to be in full accord with the spirit of the treaties to grant to missionaries right of residence in the interior on account of the humane character of their work. United States Consul-General Kennedy, in an official document dated March 19, 1888, takes this ground when he says, "it would be taking an extremely narrow view to infer that the privilege of locating in the interior for the purpose of prosecuting missionary work is denied Americans from the fact that our treaties, which are commercial documents, fail to define these privileges clearly." And again; "The spirit of our treaties rather than the letter, afford Americans the privilege to live in the interior of China as missionaries. The right is not questioned by the Chinese, it being specially mentioned in the Chinese text of the French treaty." (See Letter to Rev. J. R. Hykes). Note II. (accijns)

(*c.*) For two or more centuries before the present treaties were made, French and Italian missionaries had resided in the interior and held property with the full consent of the Chinese Government. This privilege was accorded them at the time the treaties were made. As the treaties did not withdraw the privilege it still remains in full force. Now, Art. VI of the additional articles to the United States treaty of 1858, called "the favoured nation clause," provides that "citizens of the United States, visiting or residing in China, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions with respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation." Therefore the privilege of residing in the interior granted for centuries to missionaries of other countries, according to this article of the Treaty, clearly belongs to citizens of the United States engaged in mission work in China.

(*d.*) The right of missionaries to reside in the interior of China is recognised by numerous Imperial decrees and proclamations of recent years. Witness the Imperial proclamation of 1891, after the riots, the proclamation of the Governor-General of the Min-chêh provinces, quoting the Imperial edict, and that of the Shanghai Taotai. Witness also the recent memorandum of the Foreign Office at Peking addressed to the ministers of the various foreign countries, on the occasion of the declaration of war between China and Japan, requesting the ministers to notify missionaries to remain at their posts, and promising all such the protection of the Chinese Government. (See translation of proclamations furnished herewith.) Note III. Many others might be cited; these all recognize that the residence of missionaries in the interior is in accordance with the treaties and with the Imperial sanction, and on this ground they are guaranteed protection.

This right then is implied in the treaty and is otherwise acknowledged by the Chinese Government. Now the fact that it is not explicitly stated in the treaty has caused and threatens to cause great injury to us and to work in which we are engaged. It has been for years the cause of much dispute and litigation between the Chinese and foreigners when the latter were attempting to secure property. (See Note on Government Book of Precedents.) Note I. It furnishes a pretext to malicious people to charge us with unlawful intrusion into the interior and to stir up riots, and also a pretext to hostile officials to withhold protection from missionaries in time of danger. A clear explicit statement of the right of missionaries to reside in the interior inserted in the treaty, would do much toward putting an end to litigation and to riots and toward securing full protection for United States citizens resident in the interior.

II. Another cause of complaint is, that while the Chinese Government has acknowledged our right of residence and of holding property in the interior, yet it hedges us round with such conditions and restrictions as practically destroy our rights in many instances, and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty. Such restrictions are:

(*a.*) Frivolous and extreme objections on the ground of *fung-shui*. While missionaries from the United States desire to show all proper regard for the feelings and opinions of the people among whom they dwell, and do not desire to secure property near public temples or in other places where their presence may be imagined to interfere with the good influences of "wind and water;" still it is our duty to call the attention of the Government to the fact that in the majority of cases this opinion regarding "wind and water" is made an excuse to deny us our rights and to prevent us from securing property altogether. (See cases.) Note IV.

(*b*). Another unjust condition imposed is: Notifying the Chinese officials before a bargain for property can be legally consummated. This condition gives the local Chinese official the opportunity to forestall every effort the missionary makes to secure property. The official can simply send out his subordinates and forbid the people everywhere to rent or sell to foreigners and thus landlords and middlemen are deterred from consummating a bargain. This we know is frequently done, sometimes even by open proclamation. (See case of Rev. D. W. Nichols, Nanking). While we are glad to record many honorable exceptions to the rule, and that some officials have shown great fairness and kindness in granting missionaries property, still, observation shows that in the great majority of cases, this restriction is a mere handle with the average Chinese official, to prevent foreigners from securing property in accordance with the provisions of the treaty. Your petitioners would protest strongly against this restriction as clearly in violation of both the letter and spirit of the treaty.

(*c*). A third oppressive condition is requiring missionaries to hold property only in the name of the native church. This condition puts the property of United States citizens completely at the mercy of the Chinese officials. Property procured in the name of the native church no longer belongs to the Americans who paid the money, but to the native church. So the Chinese Government has declared in the Book of Precedents. (See Vol. 22, No. 5, p. 13.) As such Note I. it is liable to confiscation at any time by the local officials. In case of confiscation there would be no redress, as the deeds were made out in the name of the native church. In many parts of China the ordinary sentiments of justice and humanity, which would protect the property of a heathen Chinaman, would not avail in the case of a Christian, as public sentiment, misled and inflamed by the slanders circulated against Christianity, would justify such an act. Regarding the holding of property the United States Consul-General referred to, says: "If deeds are regularly granted to foreigners by local authorities, such land may be held with security. In general I would say that it is not advisable for land to be held in trust by native converts for missionary societies."

Such then are some of the evils which result from lack of fullness and explicitness of statement in the treaty. We believe it to be our duty, as well as our right, to acquaint you with them, and to petition you to remove the burden which for years has weighed heavily upon us and upon our work. It is believed that prompt, definite action taken in a conciliatory manner by the Government will secure all that can be desired, and that the effect of such action will

be to cement, rather than to strain, as some fear, the friendly relations which have existed and still exist between the two Governments.

We would then respectfully petition the United States Government:

I. To have explicitly set forth in the words of the treaty, the right of missionaries to reside in the interior of China, and to hold property for mission use, either in their own name or in that of the society they represent.

II. To remove all unjust conditions and restrictions imposed by the Chinese Government, which practically destroy our otherwise acknowledged rights and thus far violate the treaties.

Particularly, regarding *fung-shui*, sect. II (*a*) above. Let it be distinctly stated in treaty (See Art. XII) "that if for any reason the local Chinese official refuse to allow United States citizens to rent or purchase property desired by them, it shall be obligatory upon him to negotiate for them the rent or purchase of other eligible property as near as practicable to that originally desired."

Let it be distinctly stated "That as for a Chinese subject so for an American citizen, it shall be legal to purchase property without first notifying the Chinese official; and natives thus selling property to American citizens shall not be liable to punishment therefor."

III. To urgently request the Chinese Government to suppress certain widely circulated books, which if not regularly authorized by the Government, are published by high officials of the Government, and in the eyes of the people have all the weight and authority of Government publications, and which contain foul calumnies against foreigners and Christianity, such as taking out the eyes of persons to make medicine, kidnapping and mutilating children, dishonoring women, etc., with details too revolting to appear in print. These books are calculated to greatly inflame the minds of the people, and to such publications are largely due the riots which endanger the lives and property of American citizens. Your petitioners beg that all such books be suppressed, and that it be made a grave offence to publish them. Such are:—

1. *Record of Current Events in the Imperial Dynasty* (皇朝經世文續編).
2. *Notes on China and the West* (中西紀事).
3. *Sketches of Foreign Countries* (海國圖志). (See Translations.) Note V.

In conclusion, your petitioners would ask you to weigh carefully one all-important fact, that in this petition we are asking no new right or privilege. Right of residence in the interior has for years been accorded missionaries by the Imperial Edicts and proclamations. What we ask is that this right be inserted in plain language] in the treaty, and that thus all ambiguity and ground for misunderstanding be forever removed. We ask this not in a spirit of hostility but of true friendship for China; in the interests of peace between the two nations. Grant this petition, removing on the one hand the books published by Government officials of China with their slanders against Christianity and foreigners, and correcting on the other this fatal defect in our Treaties, viz: silence as to right of residence in the interior, and we believe a decisive blow will be struck at the riots of China and the anti-foreign agitation which instigates them. Such action on the part of our Government will save the Government and its representatives in China untold trouble; it will save China many an outburst among her people with the bitter consequences of indemnity and punishment necessary after every riot; and it will protect the lives and property of many of your fellow citizens resident in the interior of China.

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Nathan Sites.	Bellville.	Ohio.	Foochow.
Celia Bonafield.	Jumelton.	West Va.	Foochow.
Mable Allen.	Early.	Iowa.	Foochow.
Wilma H. Rouse.	Lakefield	Minnesota	"
Lydia A. Wilkinson	Diagonal	Iowa	"
W. Worley	Lincoln	Neb	Foochow
L. L. Coil	"	"	"
G. S. Miner	Waterford	Penn'a	Foochow.
M. Marie Miner	"	"	"

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Annie S. Young.	Windsor, Vt. U. S. A	Vermont	Kinhwa, via Ningpo.
Thomas D. Holmes	Westfield	New Jersey	" " "
Mrs. Thos D. Holmes	Rochester	New York.	" " "
Stephen P. Barchet M.D.	Annapolis. Md.	Maryland.	Kin-hwa via Ningpo
Lillie Snowden.	Jersey City. N.J.	New Jersey.	Ningpo. China.
W. J. Street.	Bladensburg Md	Washington	Taochiang China
Horace Jenkins	Hamilton	New York -	Ningpo - China -
Helen L. Corbin	Rockford. Ill.	Illinois	Ningpo. China
Marie A. Dowling	Philadelphia	Penn.	Taichiang China
J. R. Goddard	Hamilton Bergen N.J.	New York	Ningpo China
E. F. Knickerbocker	Milan (Washtenaw Co.)	Michigan	Ningpo, Chekiang China
W. H. Cossum	Poughkeepsie.	New York	Ningpo, China
J. E. Shoemaker	Fairfield, Jeff Co	Iowa.	Ningpo China
Annie R. Morton	Englishtown N.J.	N.J.	Ningpo China
E. Bohemeyer	Galesville	Wisconsin	Ningpo China
Edwina W. Cunningham	Huntingdon	Penn.	Ningpo. China
J. W. B. Smith.	Mora	Illinois	Ningpo, China

NAME.	P. O.	STATE.
E. F. Fitch	Fremont	Ohio
J. M. W. Farnham	Lebanon	Maine
C. F. Tatum	Farmington, N.C.	N. C.
Robert K. Mason	Charlottesville	Virginia
W. P. Bentley	Wilmington	Ohio
W. B. Bonnell	Atlanta	Georgia
G. R. Lochr	Elberton	Georgia
Young J. Allen	Atlanta	Ga.
Mary Gale	Philadelphia	Penna
Elizabeth Reifsnyder	Liverpool	Pennsylvania
Elizabeth McKechnie	Springfield,	Mass.
Emma Garner	Maryville	Tennessee
Susie R. Burdick	Alfred	New York
Ella F. Swinney M.D.	Shiloh	N. Jersey
D. H. Davis,	" "	" "
S. G. Davis	" "	" "
Marietta Melvin	Lowell	Mass

NAME.	P. O.	STATE.
Ellis H. Thomson	Fredericksburg	Virginia
C. F. Reid	Winchester	Kentucky
John R. Hykes	Shippensburg	Pennsylvania
L. B. Reynolds	Johnsonia	South Carolina
Helen Lee Richardson	St. Louis	Missouri
Willie H. Kelly	McKinley	Alabama
Lottie W. Price	Asheville	N. Carolina
E. F. Tatum,	Farmington	"
R. J. Bryan	Kenansville	N. Carolina
Julia A. Gaither,	Oxford,	Georgia

NAME.	P. O.	STATE.
Rev. F. C. Simons	Bullion Venango Co.	Penna
W. A. Noble	New Haven	Conn
J. H. Roberts.	Worcester	Mass.
H. A. Stanley	Marietta	Ohio

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Z. T. Fitch	Fremont	Ohio	Shanghai
Jas. W. Farnham	Lebanon	Maine	Shanghai
C. F. Tatum	Farmington, N.C.	N. C.	Shanghai
Robert K. Mason	Charlottesville	Virginia	Shanghai
W. T. Bentley	Wilmington	Ohio	Shanghai
W. B. Bonnell	Atlanta	Georgia	Shanghai
G. R. Loehr	Elberton	Georgia	Shanghai
Young J. Allen	Atlanta	Ga.	Shanghai
Mary Gale	Philadelphia	Penna	Shanghai
Elizabeth Reifsnyder	Liverpool	Pennsylvania	Shanghai
Elizabeth McKechnie	Springfield,	Mass.	Shanghai
Emma Garner	Maryville	Tennessee	Shanghai
Susie R. Burdick	Alfred	New York	Shanghai
Ella F. Swinney M.D.	Shiloh	N. Jersey	Shanghai
D. H. Davis,	" "	" "	" "
S. G. Davis	" "	" "	" "
Marietta Melvin	Lowell	Mass.	" "

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Ellis H. Thomson	Fredericksburg	Virginia	Shanghai
C. F. Reid	Winchester	Kentucky	Shanghai
John R. Hykes	Shippensburg	Pennsylvania	Shanghai
S. B. Reynolds	Columbia	South Carolina	Shanghai
Helen Lu Richards	St. Louis	Missouri	Shanghai
Willie H. Kelly	McKinley	Alabama	Shanghai
Lottie W. Price	Asheville	N. Carolina	Shanghai.
E. F. Tatum,	Farmington	"	Shanghai.
R. J. Bryan	Kenansville	N Carolina	Shanghai
Julia A. Gaither,	Oxford,	Georgia	Shanghai

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Rev. F. C. Simmons	Bullin Venango Co.	Penna	Pao Ting Fu
W. Snobee	New Haven	Conn	"
J. T. Roberts.	Worcester	Mass.	Kalgan.
C. A. Stanley	Marietta	Ohio	Tientsin

H. A. Stanley	Marietta	Ohio	Tientsin
G. H. Ewing	Danvers	Mass	Paotingfu
Charles E. Ewing	Danvers	Mass	Peking
George D. Wilder	Oberlin	Ohio	Tungchow (Pekin)
H. J. Bostwick	Medina	Ohio	Tientsin
E. E. Aiken	Rutland	Vermont	Tientsin
J. Albert Miller	Elvaston, Hancock Co.	Illinois	Paotingfu

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
A. P. Parker	Moberly	Missouri	Shanghai
Eagerton & Hart Mss.	New York City	New York	Soochow
D. L. Anderson	Atlanta	Georgia	Suchow
H. L. Gray	Greensboro	Georgia	Shanghai
Hampden C. Du Bose	Darlington	South Carolina	Soochow
D. N. Lyon	Wooster O.	Ohio	Soochow
J. N. Hayes	Hendersville	New York	Soochow.
John W. Davis	Salisbury	North Carolina	do Mission Press Shanghai
Jno. W. Paxton	Danville	Virginia	Soochow
T. C. Britton	Eagletown	North Carolina	Shanghai.

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Chas. F. Johnson	Chicago	Ills	Ichowfu
J. A. Laughlin	Somerville, Pa	Pennsylvania	Chi-ning-chou
F. C. Wright	New Hamburgh N.Y.	New York	Wei Hien
Emma J. Boughton	Nassau N.Y.	New York	Wei Hien.
George Cornwell.	Yorktown	New York	Chefoo.
R. M. Mateer	Philadelphia	Penn.	Chi-ning-chou
Rufus K. Bent	Highland Park	Ill.	Chi Nan Fu
Paul D. Bergen	Lawrence	Kansas	Shanghai
W. P. Elterich	Allegheny City Pa	Penna	Ichowfu
Charles F. Killie	Princeton	New Jersey	Ichowfu.
Fa Gitch	Bedford	Iowa.	Wei Hien.
R. Y. Miller.	Mechanicsburg	Pa	Wei Hien
J. H. Chalfant	Pittsburg	Pa	Wei Hien
L. Davies	Lake Forest	Illinois	Chi Nan Fu

W.O. Elerich	Allegheny City Pa	Penna	Tchoufu
Charles A. Gillis.	Princeton	New Jersey.	Tchoufu.
J.A. Ritch	Bedford	Iowa.	Wei Hien.
R.G. Miller.	Mechanicsburg	Pa	Wei Hien
F.H. Chalfant	Pittsburg	Pa	Wei Hien
L. Davies	Lake Forest	Illinois	Chi Nan Fu
E.B. Inness	Pittsburg	Penna	Chefoo, Shantung

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
C.C. Baldwin	East Orange	N.J.	Foochow
H.F. Baldwin	" "	"	"
Charles Hartwell	Lincoln	Mass.	"
H.L. Hartwell	Sturbridge	"	"
L.P. Peet	West Haven	Conn.	"
Caroline R. Peet	New York City	New York	"
Caroline E. Chittenden	Oberlin	Ohio.	"
Kate C. Woodhull	Brooklyn	New York	"
Hannah G. Woodhull	"	" "	"
H.R. Kinnear	Ashtabula,	Ohio.	"
Ella J. Kinnear	Calasaugua	Penna.	"
Ella J. Newton	Auburn	Mass.	"
S.F. Woodin	Springfield	Mass.	Foochow
Sarah L. Woodin.	Springfield.	Mass.	"

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
W. F. Walker	Greencastle	Indiana	Peking
Geo. O. Virtue	Appleton	Wisconsin	Tientsin,
Frances D. Wilson	Corning	Iowa	Tientsin.
Edna G. Terry.	Post Jefferson	New York	Tientsin.
Ella E. Glover	Cambridge	Massachusetts	Tientsin
Rachel R. Benn	Hydetown	Pennsylvania	Tientsin
Mary Ella Stevenson	Monroe	Wisconsin	Tientsin
J. F. Pyke	Delaware	Ohio	Tientsin
L. R. Davis	Delaware	Ohio	Tientsin
J. W. Lowrie	Princeton	New Jersey	Peking
A. P. Lowrie	N. York	N. Y.	Peking
Charlotte M. Jewell	Elmira Mills	California	Peking
Anna D. Gloss	Evanston	Ill	Peking
W. T. Hobart	Evanston	Ill.	Tientsin

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Rev. John L. Stuart	Hangchow	Kentucky	Pr. Mission Press, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Serena Boardman	"	Alabama	" "
" Ella C. Davidson	"	South Carolina	" "
" E. B. French	"	Virginia	" "
" A. T. Graves.	"	"	" "
Rev. E. L. Mattox	"	Iowa	" "
" J. C. Garritt.	"	Indiana,	" "
Mrs. L. H. Doolittle.	"	Mass.	" "
Rev. J. N. Judson	"	Michigan	" "

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Edward Little	Kinkiang	S. Calif.	Kinkiang
R. D. Irish	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin	Kinkiang
Gertrude Howe	Lansing	Mich.	Kinkiang
Alice M. Stanton	Saranac	New York	Kinkiang.
James J. Banbury	150. 5th Ave	New York	Kinkiang.
Clara J. Collier	Laconia	New Hampshire	Kinkiang

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Alice M. Stanton	Saranac	New York	Kew Kiang.
James J. Banbury	150. 5th Ave	New York	Kewkiang.
Clara J. Collier	Laconia	New Hampshire	Kiukiang
Jas Jackson	150. 5th Ave	New York	Kiukiang

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
S. B. Partridge,	Newton Center	Mass.	Soochow.
Wm. Ashmore Jr.	Minneapolis	Minn.	Soochow.
Anna K. Scott	Cleveland	Ohio.	Soochow.
Mary K. Scott	Cleveland	Ohio	Soochow
H. A. Kemp	Dorchester	Mass	

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
J. R. Graham Jr.	Winchester	Virginia	Mission Press - Shanghai
A. Lydenstricker	Romney	West Va	Mission Press - Shanghai
James B. Woods.	Charlottesville	Virginia	Mission Press, Shanghai
Henry M. Woods	Charlottesville	Virginia	Shanghai
Mark B. Grier	Due West	South Carolina	Mission Press Shanghai
Hugh W. White	Winchester	Virginia	" " "

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Geo. L. Mason	Des Moines,	Iowa.	Huchow, care 8 Seward Road Shanghai D.S.A.
Edwin N. Fletcher	Skowhegan	Maine	
Lydia Jane Wyckoff	Lincoln	Nebraska.	" "

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
E. Ruel Jellison	Minneapolis	Minn	Wu Hu
W. W. Simpson	Bishop	Tennessee	Wuhu.
E. Marion Ekvall	Manchester	New Hampshire	Wuhu
Otilia M. Ekvall	Manchester	New Hampshire	Wuhu.
Elza Von Gunten	Bluffton	Ohio	Wuhu
Mina E. Myers	New York	New York	Wuhu

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
E Ruel Jellison	Minneapolis	Minn	Wuchow
W. W. Simpson	Bishop	Tennessee	Wuchow.
E. Marbin Ekvall	Manchester	New Hampshire	Wuhu
Otilia M. Ekvall	Manchester	New Hampshire	Wuhu.
Elza Von Gunten	Bluffton	Ohio	Wuhu
Mina E. Myers	New York	New York	Wuhu.

Name.	P. O.	State.	Address in China.
Dr. E. Williams	Cincinnati.	Ohio	Nankin
Mrs. Ron Sickler	Williams,	Penn'a.	Nankin

Name.	P. O.	State.	
B. C. Patterson	Basterbrook's Augusta Co Va	Virginia	Presbyterian Mission [illegible]
B. C. Henry	Pittsburgh	Pa	Canton
T. Hayes.	Seville	O	Canton
E. M. Butler	Newark	N. J.	Canton
J. G. Kerr	Seville	Ohio	Canton
A. A. Fulton	[illegible]	Ohio	Canton
W. H. Lingle	Mill Bridge	N. Carolina	Canton
Henry V. Noyes	Seville	Ohio	Canton
John J. Boggs.	Independence	Iowa	Canton.

Note I. Translation of Extracts from Li Hung-chang's Book of Instructions and Precedents to guide Local Officials throughout the Empire in dealing with Foreigners.

通商約章類纂 *Compilation of various Regulations pertaining to Commercial Treaties.*

1. Translation of the 6th section of additional articles to the French Treaty.

"In accordance with the Imperial Decree of Tao Kwang, 26th year, 1st month, and 25th day, promulgated to all the Empire, all classes of people everywhere are permitted to propagate and join the Roman Catholic Church, to establish Churches and perform public worship, and those who interfere with the Church are to be tried and punished according to justice; and compensation is to be made for all chapels, schools, cemeteries, and other property destroyed during the recent attack on Roman Catholic converts, the same to be paid to the French Minister, who in turn will disburse it to the people of the Church; and it is permitted to French missionaries to rent and buy land in all the provinces and build thereon at pleasure" (See page 3).

N.B.—All the foreign powers stand on the same footing with respect to Treaty rights and privileges granted by the Chinese Government (see the "most favoured nation clause"); so also do the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, so that any references to the French Treaty and to the status of the Roman Catholic Church apply equally to all the Treaties and to the Protestant Church.

2. Page 10.—An order to conform to regulation in the matter of missionaries buying land to establish chapels, that it is to be recorded in the deed of sale that the place is sold to be the public property of the Church in that locality.

A communication from the Superintendent of Southern Trade, *Li*, dated *Tung Chi*, 4th year, 2nd month, 7th day, approving the communication of the Tsung-li Yamên, dated the 5th day of 1st month, same year, with other communications regarding the report of the *Taotai* of the *Ning-shao-tai* circuit to the effect that in the city of Hwui-ki-hien a party named Shang had sold his house to a foreigner to open a Roman Catholic Church; that thereupon he (the Taotai) had ordered the magistrate of the place to examine into the matter and manage the case according to instructions, especially to punish the man Shang by way of warning to others. That at once the French Consul had called attention to the 6th section of the additional articles to the Treaty, wherein it is said that "it is allowed French missionaries to buy land in all the provinces and build thereon at pleasure," and requested that the case be conducted in accordance with the Treaty, especially asking that the Hwui-ki-hien magistrate be instructed to release, for a time, the man Shang. The case having come before the said Yamên (Foreign Office) examination of the clause contained in the 6th section of the additional articles, viz., "and allow French missionaries to buy land and build thereon at pleasure," shows that there is no word for 'interior of the country' in it; why then must the Roman Catholic Church insist on purchasing a house and opening a chapel at Hwui-ki-hien? While the practice of opening chapels in the interior is of long standing, still inasmuch as the missionary is a foreigner, if he buys land to build a chapel, there must be distinctly stated in the deed of sale that the place is sold to become the public property of the Roman Catholic Church in that place (*i.e.*, of the native Church), and if a foreigner buys property in the interior for himself, contrary to the Treaty, it is not to be permitted. Therefore a reply was given to settle the case according to instructions and allow the sale; at the same time the Taotai was ordered to command his subordinates everywhere to act in accordance with instructions given, and that if thereafter a French missionary in the interior bought land to be the public property of the Church at once the method of procedure here laid down is to be pursued, and no irregularity is to be allowed. Regarding the seller of property he shall first notify the local official and receive permission to sell, and negotiations are to be conducted through the official; then the sale may be permitted, If any one secretly sells property on finding it out he is to be punished at once. General notice to this effect was given officials in the 2nd month of the 4th year of Tung Chi.

II Page 11.—A communication from the Tsung-li Yamên (Foreign Office) of 3rd day, 4th month of same year, approving the memorial of General Kwei, wherein it was stated that whereas the 6th section of the additional articles to the French Treaty contains the words, "and allow French missionaries to rent and buy land in all the provinces and build thereon at pleasure," the Hai-kwan Taotai had reported that the Roman Catholic missionaries living at Yang-kwan in Kai-chow had completed the purchase of land near the East Camp and had begun to build a chapel there That the plot of land belonged to the Commissioner of Customs, Ma Fuh-chun, who bought it for the Church under his name; but that who the priest was, where the plot of land lay, whether or not it was tax-paying land, and whether there were objections to its sale on the ground of *fung-shui* from the people and merchants living near, to whom the said plot belonged, and whether the price of the property had been arranged, and according to Treaty and the agreement of officials had been paid in full—these particulars the said dispatch from Taotai did not clearly state, nor did it state that there had been made any record of the deed of sale; that accordingly order had been given to examine fully as to the record of the deed of sale. That being ascertained, then to proceed with the case. The case having come before the said Yamên an examination of the 6th section of the additional articles to the French Treaty shows that the original clause "and allow missionaries to rent and buy land, etc., does not contain the words *the interior*, and the agreement of the 1st month of 4th year of Tung Chi entered into by the Tsung-li Yamên and the French Minister provided that if French missionaries buy land or houses in the interior of the country there must be clearly written in the deed who the contracting parties are, that the owner of the property sells it to become the public possession of the Roman Catholic Church in that place, and there must not be written merely the name of the missionary or of Church members, in order to show that the property is still a Chinese possession; and hereafter any one selling his property must, before he has done so, first notify the local officials and receive notice whether the sale will be permitted or not; that if allowed to sell, the bargain must be made under the supervision of the official, and then it may be valid; no one must be permitted to sell his property privately. If any one should effect a private sale punishment must be at once inflicted. Reports of the case, first and last, must be made to the Governor of the Kiangsu province and to the Governor-General of Chihli. The final adjudication of the case was, that in the matter of the Roman Catholic missionaries buying land at Kaichow, inasmuch as General Kwei had examined the case in its various stages, if there were no (proper) hindrance the sale should be allowed, provided in the deed of sale it was clearly stated that the place was to be the public property of the Church in accordance with the original agreement come to, and a reply should be sent instructing the Taotai to settle the case according to the provisions of the Treaty, and the said agreement of date of Tung Chi, 4th year, concerning missionaries buying land and houses in the interior, and not permit the least irregularity in the proceedings.

Page 12.—Also a dispatch of 8th year of Tung Chi, 6th month, 27th day, approving the communication regarding the Roman Catholic Church at Whai-an-fu, that the prefect and magistrate of that city had already settled the case, and that a record thereof had been made, together with a copy of the contract in Chinese and foreign text, which on the 11th of the 2nd month, same year, was submitted for inspection. That in accordance with this settlement Kwei Ta-ren should notify the prefect to instruct the people of the city to let them (the Roman Catholics) have the original house, and also to dispatch the French Consul to order the missionary King Kien-san to pay in full the price of the property which was in arrears, and exchange the contracts to be kept as proof of the settlement; only in accordance with the agreement made in the 4th year of Tung Chi between the Tsung-li Yamên and the French Minister providing that in case French missionaries buy land or houses in the interior there must be written in the deed of sale that the owner sold his place to be the public property of the Church in that place, and that there must not be recorded merely the name of the missionaries or of the converts; that the case is to be managed just as that of Hwui Ki-hien in the province of Chêhkiang, and a report be given to the Shanghai *ta-ch'ien*, Li. All of which is on record. According to this way of settlement the Church property must belong to the Chinese as public property, and local officials handling such cases must act according to the regulations previously agreed upon, and thus avoid mistakes. It was thus decided that the house became the public property of the Roman Catholic Church (in Whai-an); a copy of the deed of sale was to be taken to be kept on record, and the house was to be handed over. A reply was given to this effect, and local officials were instructed to obey the regulations referred to above.

Note II. Official Copy of Letter of Consul-General Kennedy to Rev. J. R. Hykes.

Referred to in Petition under I (b.)

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 19th, 1888.

Rev. J. R. Hykes,

Treasurer, Central China Mission,

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter dated the 16th of February last, addressed to Mr. W. S. Emens, and by him submitted to me, wherein you request certain information respecting the tenure by which land is held by the various missionary societies in China, I beg to state that citizens of the United States residing in China rent houses and places of business or sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, Churches and cemeteries, at any of the ports open to foreign commerce by virtue of the treaties between the United States and China.

It would be taking an extremely narrow view to infer that the privilege of locating in the interior for the purpose of prosecuting missionary work is denied Americans from the fact that our treaties, which are commercial documents, fail to define those privileges clearly.

This question is ably discussed in an article by the Chi-nan-fu correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* of the 16th instant. I enclose a copy of the article.

You set forth a number of queries, which I will endeavor to answer in their order.

1. Certain Yang-tse ports are called British concessions. They embrace parcels of land set apart nominally for the occupation of British residents with limits defined by the local officers of the government and the Consuls of Great Britain.

The leasing of land within these "concessions" would naturally fall within the jurisdiction of the British authorities solely, and therefore differ from the system in vogue at the other open ports.

In Shanghai land is held under deeds of perpetual lease. In order to explain how such a deed is obtained we will say that F., a foreigner, obtains a piece of land from C., a Chinaman.

C. gives F. two documents. A—a Deed of Conveyance termed *Yuen-chi* (原契), which is executed by C. in the presence of witnesses, and which is stamped by the Tipao. B—The Chinese Title Deed, called *Tien-tan* (田單), which is the actual evidence of title, and should bear the seal of the *Che-hsien.*

F. lodges these documents with his Consul, who transmits them to the Taotai with an application for a *Tao-chi* or Taotai's Deed.

The Taotai's Deputy and the Che-hsien examine the deeds and records; survey the land, fixing area and boundaries. Finally the Taotai affixed his seal to the deed in triplicate. One copy is retained by the Taotai, one copy is filed in the Consulate, and the other is given to the renter. (For form of deed see enclosure).

II. Foreigners seldom if ever acquire land in the interior, except for the purpose of building Churches, hospitals and schools in connection with missionary work. The method of acquiring land for these purposes does not differ from similar transactions between Chinaman and Chinaman.

The purchase should in every case be within the cognizance of the local officials. Land which cannot be acquired under these conditions had better be left alone, as a concealment of the intended use of the land, aside from the moral objections of such a practice, tends to disputes, sooner or later, which compromise the missionary and injure the native seller. Numerous disputes between the missionaries and the native authorities may be traced to the sale and purchase of land without authority.

As a matter of precaution the deeds should be recorded in the Consulate having jurisdiction over the locality.

A transfer from a foreigner to a foreigner should be treated in the same way as a transfer from or between natives.

As to so-called leases or agreements to sell, which are usually given to foreigners by Chinese lessors, by which I understand you to mean the *Yuen-chi*, they do not amount to a title. Unless these documents pass through the hands of the officials having charge of the land records there would be nothing to prevent fraud.

The limits of the treaty ports within which foreigners have an undisputed right to hold land, have, in most cases, been fixed by the representatives of the foreign powers and the Chinese, including sufficient space for erecting dwellings, &c., in the immediate neighborhood of the port.

"Missionary property" within the treaty ports is held by perpetual lease, differing in no respect from the tenure of property for any other purpose.

III. The spirit of our treaties, rather than the letter, affords Americans the privilege of locating in the interior of China as missionaries. The right is not questioned by the Chinese; it being especially mentioned in the Chinese text of the French treaty, and also acknowledged in numerous proclamations issued by Imperial Decree (see inclosures 3 and 4).

If deeds are regularly granted to foreigners by the local authorities such land may be held with security.

As a general rule I would say that it was not advisable for land to be held by a native convert in trust for a missionary society.

In any case such a trust should be recorded in the books of the local authorities. Every transaction should be openly conducted.

I am aware that obstacles are placed in the way of missionaries securing the sites they select, and while this is to be regretted the fact remains the same, that no land should be paid for until the deeds are duly stamped and delivered.

IV. An abstract of the instructions issued to the provincial authorities by the Tsung-li Yamên will be found in the Chinese text of a proclamation issued by the Taotai of Shanghai, which I enclose herewith.

In general: This question of holding land in the interior places of China and the building of Churches, hospitals and dwellings is one which calls for the exercise of experience as well as carefully trained judgment.

The missionary must expect opposition from the Chinese, and on the other hand there have been many cases where young and inexperienced missionaries have brought trouble to themselves and discredit to their cause by injudicious proceedings in this respect. Young men with the best of intentions, but without experience or much knowledge of Chinese characteristics, are frequently entrusted with funds to be devoted to acquiring land and building.

The numerous conflicts with the local mandarins are but the natural outcome of the missionary's inexperience and the cupidity of the Chinese who are parties to the affair.

A more careful policy regarding building in the interior is needed in the most of our societies.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

(J. D. KENNEDY). CONSUL GENERAL.

NOTE III. *See page 2, section (d) of Petition.*

Translations of the Chinese Text of an Imperial Edict and three Proclamations.

I. Imperial Edict of 13th of June, 1891.—The Tsung-li Yamên has memorialized the Throne regarding the disturbances in the various provinces against the religious sects and has requested that strict orders be issued to the governors-general and governors to take immediate measures to crush the movement out at once. In proof it is stated that in the 4th month the Churches in Wuhu, in the province of Anwhui, were burned down by low fellows, and the Churches in Tanyang (Kiang-su) and Wusueh (Hupeh) were successively destroyed, and it was urged that the leaders should be discovered and arrested and stringent preventive means should be taken, &c. That the various nations are permitted to propagate their religions is set forth in the Treaties, and Imperial Decrees have been granted commanding that in every province protection should be given when needed. Many years have passed, and the Chinese and foreigners have lived at peace; how is it then that lately Churches have been burnt and destroyed simultaneously? It is certainly strange and astounding. It is plain that there must be villains who secretly plan, deceive and spread rumors to inflame the popular mind in order to take advantage of the opportunity to plunder. Even the law-abiding people have been misled to aid in these disturbances. Unless stringent measures are adopted how is the law to be upheld and the country kept quiet? Let the governors-general and governors of Liang-kiang, Hu-kwang, Kiang-su, Anwhui and Hupeh at once command the civil and military officials to discover, capture, try, convict and execute the leaders of the riots as a warning to others for the future. The religion of the Western kingdoms exhorts people to become virtuous, and the native converts are Chinese subjects under the jurisdiction of the local officials. The religions and the peoples ought to exist peaceably together. The disturbances no doubt arose from discontented people, who fabricated goundless rumors and made trouble under false pretents. Such low people are to be found in every place. Let the Tartar generals, governors-general and governors notify the people not to pay attention to empty rumors and recklessly make trouble. Writers of anonymous placards spreading rumors to inflame the people are to be arrested and severely punished. The local officials must at all times devise measures for the protection of the lives and property of the merchants and missionaries of the various nationalities, and must not allow criminals to annoy and injure them. In case their precautions do not avail and disturbances occur let the high authorities report the true state of the case and have such officials degraded. Let the various cases in the different provinces, still pending settlement, be promptly arranged by the Tartar generals, governors-general and governors, who are not to allow the subordinate officials to delay through fear of difficulties. Let this Decree be made known and respected!

II. Proclamation of the Governor-General of Szch'wen, 7th year of Kwang Sü, 8th month.—"A proclamation to call careful attention to the following matter: The Treaties with all the foreign powers declare that Chinese officials must at all times protect foreign officials and people and keep them from annoyances, and if insult or injury be offered them, especially if rowdies set fire to their houses, or loot them, the local officials must at once take measures and despatch soldiers to crush out the riots and severely punish the miscreants who were guilty of arson and plundering. These treaties have long been in force in all the provinces, and according to them foreigners going into the interior of the country, whether to trade or to teach religion, are all to be protected and kept in peace. . . . . .

If hereafter there are foreign officials or missionaries or priests, either living in the country or traveling for a time, full protection must be afforded them as occasion requires, and everything must be done which will promote the peace, and no insult must be offered, nor must any one fostering plans of his own stir up strife," &c., &c., &c.

III. Proclamation of the Governor of Anhwui Province. June, 1891.—"Since the formation of commercial relations between China and foreign powers Imperial Decrees have been repeatedly issued permitting foreigners to propagate their religion in the interior and

natives of all places and classes to embrace the foreign faith without restraint or interference. Thus the treaties between China and foreign nations contain such clauses as "converts (to the foreign religion) are to be protected both in person and in property;" "converts pursuing their proper avocation without committing any breach of law are to be protected by the authorities." "Chinese converts committing crimes contrary to Chinese laws are amenable to Chinese law and liable to punishment by officers of the law," &c., &c. These provisions are perfectly just, being neither on one side nor the other. The various provinces have carefully conformed to these regulations, and of late years the people and the foreign religious orders have been at peace. But on the 5th of the present moon, in the district of Wuhu, evilly disposed persons, under false pretexts, created trouble and caused a riot," etc., etc., etc.

IV. Proclamation of the Governor-general of the Chehkiang and Fuhkien Provinces, Kwang Sü, 13th year, 5th month.—Fung, Governor-general of Min-cheh Provinces, in charge of Maritime Customs, of the Land and Marine Forces, Officer of 1st Grade, a President of the Board of War, a Member of the Censorate and Commissioner of Salt and Grain, issues this proclamation on the following matter:—

With regard to missionaries of the various countries of the West entering China and propagating their religions, and Chinese subjects embracing the foreign religions,—these things have for a long time been sanctioned by Imperial Decree, to wit: "Every one (who is a law-abiding person) will be allowed to preach the foreign faith, and will be protected by the government, and Chinese subjects who wish to embrace that faith and who live decent lives will, by no means, be forbidden to do so, and will not be liable to punishment therefor." All of this is contained in the Treaties. Regarding contributions for idolatrous processions and worship, members of foreign Churches are exempt therefrom, and must not be harassed on account thereof. That a memorial to this effect from the Tsung-li Yamên was graciously granted by His Imperial Majesty is now a matter of record. At the present time the various foreign Consuls have requested that another proclamation be issued to prevent trouble about assessments for idolatrous processions, and a special request has been made by the Taotai in charge of foreign trade. Therefore this proclamation is issued to give instruction on these matters to all the people, and to inform you that the various foreign Churches have, for a long time, been permitted (by Treaty), and that all converts still remain Chinese subjects, and must be obedient to the laws of the realm; that those who are law-abiding and unite with the Church are all to be protected, and are not to be required to contribute to processions and to idol worship. Hereafter let all unite in carrying out the instructions here given, and let no trouble be made about the said contributions. Let everyone stand in awe and obey, and on no account disregard this proclamation.

Note IV. Depositions from various Missionaries.

Referred to under II (a) of Petition (page 3.)

HAVE CHINESE OFFICIALS EVER USED FUNG-SHUY AS AN EXCUSE TO KEEP YOU OUT OF BUYING OR RENTING PROPERTY?

Fung-shuy.

I do solemnly swear that in the year 1874 the Southern Presbyterian Mission bought a lot inside of the South Gate at Soochow and near the Provincial Confucian Temple. The gentry of the city objected to the location, and the property had to be given up. The current report was that the Confucian Temple was the dragon's head, the protecting dragon street which runs directly north, his body, and the great pagoda his tail; that if the foreigners built on the dragon's head there would be no chance for obtaining literary distinctions at the government examinations.

Also in the year 1885 I bought a lot in the centre of the city. It was objected that it was in front of the temple of one of the five hundred disciples of Confucius, and would interfere with the Fung-shuy. The officials required the former landlord to buy the property back, and by the efforts of the United States Consul, who spent six weeks in the city, another lot was secured in the south-east section of the city.

HAMPDEN C. DUBOSE.

A. P. PARKER,
JOHN W. PAXTON, } *Witnesses.*

In the year 1888, wishing to purchase a house in the city of *Ts'ing-kiang-p'u* in the interior of China, I came to an agreement with the landlord; the price was settled, and everything made satisfactory to both parties.

At this stage of progress, in accordance with the letter of the treaty and consular advice, I informed the local magistrate of my proposed purchase. This was done through the Consul as he had advised. When I next met the landlord's agent I soon ascertained that there had been official interference. The agent told me that the landlord had been summoned before the official, the matter investigated, and that the official demanded of the landlord that the latter should be responsible for any trouble that might arise; the official thus shifting his own responsibility and duty on the landlord. It was of course understood that this was the official's method of intimidating the landlord. The latter declined the responsibility, refused to sell, and the transaction "fell through."

A. SYDENSTRICKER,
Ts'ing-kiang-p'u, China,
October 15, 1894.

I know the above to be a true statement of the case.

HENRY M. WOODS,
Ts'ing-kiang-p'u, China.

In the summer of 1891 arrangements were completed for the "*eternal lease*" of a piece of property on the Suh-ma-t'eo at Ts'ing-kiang-p'u. The price agreed on was satisfactory to all, the neighbors had shown no objection, the money was paid down, the deed sent in regular form through the U. S. Consul at Chinkiang to the Hsien-kwan of Ts'ing-kiang-p'u to be stamped. It is right to state that though no effort had been made to conceal the fact from him the Hsien-kwan had not been previously informed of the transaction; former experiences having shown that such a step was disastrous to any transaction, even where no possible legal or local objection could be made to the purchase of property.

The Hsien-kwan returned the deed unstamped with the order that it be re-written, and that a clause be inserted to the effect that the title to the property remain good "only so long as

there was peace between the U. S. and China." We positively refused to insert such a clause, as it practically annulled our permanent hold on the property. However we re-wrote the deed, including other clauses of minor importance which he had ordered to be inserted, and the new deed returned to the magistrate to be stamped. Three years passed by, and in spite of the fact that regularly, every few months, application was made through the Consul for the stamping and returning of this deed the magistrate took no action in the matter. At the end of that time the deed was stamped (as we discovered afterwards) by the Hsien-kwan, sent by him to the Taotai at Chinkiang to be returned stamped, and in due form to the Consul, and through him to us. But instead of doing so the *Taotai* sends the deed back to us through the Hsien-kwan with the demand that the deed be again re-written, and that the name of the foreigner who transacted the business for his society be omitted. This was also declined by us, partly because this action would have made the property belong to the native Church instead of to the society represented by the foreigner, and partly because it would have taken all control of the property out of our hands in case of disturbance of any kind.

It has now been nearly three and one-half (3½) years since the property was paid for and taken possession of, and we have not yet received the deed stamped by the official.

Note too that applications for the return of the deed have been repeatedly made, and always in due form through the Consul. He having always courteously forwarded our applications.

JAS. R. GRAHAM, JR.,
Care of "Mission Press," Shanghai.
(Winchester, Va).

October 12, 1894.

I know the above to be a true statement of the case.

HENRY M. WOODS.

In the spring of 1892 I bought a piece of ground near the city of Soochow, expecting to erect a dwelling house thereon. The deed being made out in the name of a native. Before beginning work I asked the local magistrate to issue a proclamation, warning the people against making any disturbance. He sent a couple of deputies to examine into the matter, and ordered the elders of the ward to raise money to redeem the land within ten days, and ordered the man whose name was on the deed to bring the same to his office when the money was ready. The deed being in my possession, and the proxy being unable to produce it, the magistrate imprisoned him and another of the middle men with him.

Rather than have these innocent men languish in prison I gave up the deed and allowed them to redeem the land. The magistrate claimed that the sale was null and void, because he had not been notified before the bargain was concluded.

I afterwards secured a piece of land on which there were some Chinese houses, by a perpetual lease, in my own name, for the Presbyterian Church, but they are only willing to record it as the property of the local Church, and not the property of the foreigner, so for fear of stirring up trouble, which might possibly result in my expulsion from the house, the deed is not yet recorded. I affirm this to be a true statement.

Shanghai, China, September 21, 1894.

(Signed) D. N. LYON.

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge.

J. N. HAYES.

Note V. Translations of Slanderous Books.

(Referred to under III of Petition, p 4.)

The slanders referred to appear in documents published side by side with memorials to the Throne from such men as Tso Tsung-tang, Viceroy of the Liang-kiang provinces ; Tseng Kwo-fan, Viceroy; Chang Chi-tung, Viceroy of Hu-kwang provinces ; Shêng Pao-chêng, Governor of Anwhui province ; Pung Yü-ling, Admiral of the Yang-tze River ; and other officials of the very highest standing in the empire. The *Record of Current Events* is advertised in the catalogue of books for sale in the government book-store at Tientsin, and probably in all the provinces. The name of the Governor of Hunan—Wang Wen-shao—appears on the title page. The preface is written by Yu Yueh, Literary Chancellor of the province of Honan.

Another foul and slanderous book—邪實錄, *the Death Blow to corrupt Doctrines*—ought to be mentioned in connection with those above. Dr. Griffith John, of Hankow, a missionary of forty years' experience and a man of the highest intelligence and character, states that this book is widely circulated throughout the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, the hot-bed of anti-foreign agitation. These books are among the most widely read and influential works of the kind in the empire.

Extract from Hai-kwoh-tu-chi.

Concluding Paragraph of Vol. 27.

"In the 25th year of the Emperor *Tao Kwang* the Governor-general of Canton presented a memorial concerning the barbarians of the French kingdom, representing that as the sect of the Heavenly Lord exhorted men to be virtuous it was not a corrupt sect, and requesting that the prohibitory statute regarding Chinese entering the Church be removed. On being referred to the (appropriate) Board permission was given to open Churches in the ports and to allow Chinese to join, with the proviso that the adulterous betrayal of women and the stealing of sick people's eyes were not to be allowed, and that those who disregarded this provision should be punished. With regard to the Church of the Heavenly Lord in Western countries one is not informed. But regarding the sect in China it is a fact that whoever joins has to swallow a pill of medicine and receives money three times. He then makes a clean sweep of his ancestors and gods. It is a fact that men and women of the same Church sleep together ; that when about to die the priest comes and takes out the sick man's eyes, that the convert receives 130 ounces of silver to begin business with ; if he fails in business he again draws that amount. After drawing thrice he is no longer entitled to draw. Formerly in Peking there was a certain doctor who had been all his life in straightened circumstances, and who thought to better his condition by joining the Church, but knew that he ought not to join a corrupt sect. So he first prepared a dose of cathartic medicine, about a pint, and gave it to his wife saying, Wait for my return from Church, and if I am dazed or confused administer quickly this dose to me. Then he went to the Church. The foreigner gave him a pill to take, like a little cake ; when he had swallowed it he received a hundred odd dollars and went home. Arriving there he threw his idols about and talked incoherently. Then his wife, according to agreement, quickly gave him the medicine. In due time it acted powerfully, and he regained consciousness. On examining the stools he saw therein a little wriggling thing. He washed it and looked at it. It had the form of a woman ; was about an inch long, and the face was like a living person. He put it in a bottle, and at daylight the priest came with a sharp knife in hand to demand the thing. The doctor said, You must certainly tell me what it is before I give it to you. The priest replied, This is the Holy Mother of the Heavenly Lord. Those who have lately entered the Church, by holding it to the heart, will all their lives believe and never apostatize. Then he took it and went away. It is also said of those who join the Church that when a sick person is about to die the priest must be notified. When the priest comes the man's family must kneel outside of the house ; they are not

allowed to enter. When the man is dead they may come in, but the priest takes a white cloth and wraps up the dead man's head, and does not allow them to loosen it to look at the dead, in order to cover the eyes already extracted. There was once a pretended believer who wished to try their method. He feigned sickness for several days, and would not eat. The priest, notified, came with a small knife to take out his eyes, whereupon the man suddenly jumped up, jerked the knife away from the priest and fled. Among the barbarians 100 pounds of Chinese lead will yield (with this decoction of human eyes) eight ounces of pure silver. The remaining 92 pounds can still be sold as before. To get this silver they must use the pupils of the eyes of Chinese only; foreigners' eyes will not do. Therefore when foreigners die they don't take out their eyes, but only the eyes of Chinese who join the Church.

Translations from the King-shi-wen, or Record of Current Events.

".....In the first and second years of the reign of Yung Chen, A D. 1725, when the Governors-general of Fuhkien and Kwangtung asked permission (of the emperor) to destroy the Roman Catholic Churches and turn the property to government uses, there was a man named Wu Teh-chi, of Hwang-kang, Hupeh province, who wrote an account of the affair. He said that from the time that foreigners established the Roman Catholic religion in China the lower class people who joined the Church were required to destroy their ancestral tablets, and after that the priest would receive them, and they were called 'persons who eat the Church' (enter, or live on the Church.) Four taels in silver (about $3) were given to each convert, and a red paper was pasted on the door of his house to distinguish him (as a Christian). A long circle was drawn on the paper with a cross in it, and also figures of a knife, and awl, and a spear. It was commonly reported (among the people) that the god they worshipped would cause their death by mutilation, or would mutilate them after death, hence these figures of implements used in mutilating the body were drawn as above stated.

"On the first and fifteenth of every month men and women meet together in the preaching halls; the doors are shut, and they read their prayers together. They separate only when night comes. When any of them are sick they are not treated as ordinary cases of sickness, but some one belonging to the Church is required to come and treat them by acupuncture and cauterization. The women patients must be stripped naked (in the presence of the priest), in order to receive treatment. When a death occurs the headman of the Church (the priest) sends some one to attend to putting the body into the coffin, &c.; none of the family being allowed to be present. After the body is placed in the coffin two pieces of drug plaster are put on the eyes of the dead person, and the body is wrapped in red cloth. It is commonly reported that the priests insist on taking charge of the encoffining of the corpse, so that they may have opportunity to take out the eyes of the dead person to use them in refining silver. It is for this purpose that four ounces of silver are given to the Christians while living, in order that the priests may get their eyes after they are dead. Failure to report the death of a Christian (to the priest) is called rebellion against the Church, and many persons will gather at the house of the deceased and make great fuss, and (the priest) will demand that the four taels be paid back with interest. Many poor people have been deceived by their arts to follow them, and even the well-to-do people lose all their sense of shame and follow them for the sake of material gain.

".....They (Roman Catholics) can also make a figure in the shape of a naked woman, with the frame, skin, eyes, nose, mouth, female organ, &c., all complete. When first made it is folded up and laid away, and when wanted for use air is blown into it, and it becomes like a living woman, supple, warm and beautiful, and suitable for sexual embraces. Thus by their ingenious arts they (the foreigners) cause pain of heart (to men of virtue.)

"In the second year of Yung Cheng the Governor of Chehkiang memorialized the emperor to drive out the Roman Cotholics. Accordingly the emperor issued strict orders that all foreigners, except those in the employ of the government at Peking, should be sent to Macao; all native Christians should be made to renounce their religion, and all chapels, schools, residences, &c., were to be confiscated and converted to government uses. Thus was the sweaty filth of a hundred years washed clean in one day.....

"The book called *The Hai Kwoh Tu Chi* says that those who join the Roman Catholic Church are required to take a certain kind of pill, and also receive gifts of money at three different times, and to destroy their ancestral tablets; the members of the Church, male and female, all

sleep together promiscuously in the preaching halls; on the death of a Christian the priest comes and takes out the eyes of the dead person; all who join the Church receive 130 taels in silver (about $130) as capital to do business with, and if they fail in business they receive a like amount a second and a third time, and if they still fail to prosper they are supported by the Church as long as they live. As soon as any one joins the Church he swallows a pill, by which he is bewitched, and immediately he goes home and destroys his ancestral tablets, and he tenaciously holds to the Church without wavering till death. Some (outsiders) who wished to investigate the black arts (of the foreigners) have pretended to become believers and take the pill, and afterwards saw in the privy where they eased themselves a small moving object which, on taking it up and cleansing it, they found to be a female figure about an inch in length. On showing it to the priest they were told that it was the image of the Holy Mother.

"When a Christian dies the priest is sent for. The wife and children kneel outside the door, which is shut, while the priest goes in and ties up the head of the dead man in cotton cloth. This cloth is not allowed to be removed, because the eyes of the dead man have been taken out. Some there are who have pretended to become Christians and then feign sickness (in order to test the truth of these reports.) Sure enough the priest came with a sharp knife, and was about to take out the eyes of the supposed to be dying man, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that he could escape out of the priest's hands.

"We hear that in Western countries one hundred pounds of Chinese lead will yield eight ounces (? pounds) of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds can be sold for the same price that was paid for the one hundred pounds. But in order to get the silver out of the lead it is necessary to have Chinese eyes, as the eyes of foreigners are of no use in this operation.

". . . . . The drug that is given to new converts renders them demented. Hence they not only destroy their ancestral tablets but, in the case of women, they will strip themselves naked in the presence of the priest and submit to all kinds of insult and disgrace. . . . . .We have heard also that the teachers of this religion go all through the country among the mountains and valleys and secluded places and try to persuade the people to become their dupes, and where they fail in their purpose they take advantage of the times when people come to see them to put drugs in the tea, cakes, &c., with which they entertain their visitors. In a very short time the drug takes effect, and the victim follows the priest implicitly and without wavering. As to the men and women sleeping together in the preaching halls it is not even necessary for them to wait till night to get sexually excited toward each other, for the priests select the whitest and prettiest of the women in the day time and secretly put aphrodisiac drugs in the tea and cake which the women eat, unknowingly, and immediately their sexual passion is fired, and they become like the female pheasant calling for the cock pheasant. . . . .Hence the government edict is right in asserting that they (the foreigners) seduce women and dig out eyes. But to say that these evils can be eradicated and only to attempt to stop these wicked practices (while allowing the foreigners to remain in the country) is as useless as to meet a butcher in the market place and exhort him not to kill animals, or as to shut up a man and woman in a room together and tell them not to have sexual intercourse."

Note by Translator.—A large amount of stuff similar to the above is found in the book from which the above extracts are taken, equally vile, false and malicious. Foreigners are accused of carrying drugged sweat-meats as they go along the streets to give to the children they meet, thus bewitching them and causing the children to follow them off. They are also accused of digging open the graves of newly buried children and taking out their brains, of joining in with the secret enemies of the government to plot sedition and rebellion, &c., &c., &c.

Extracts from the 中西紀事, "Records of Chinese and Western Affairs," eight Volumes, by an Anonymous Writer from one of the River Provinces.

He gives an account of China's intercourse with Western nations from the reign of Chen Ti in the Ming dynasty, 275 years ago.

Chapter 2nd, page 16.—"What the Christian religion is in the West we do not know. We know, however, that in China when members are admitted to the Church they must take pills and receive three grants of money; that they must clear out of their houses all the tablets of their ancestors; that members of the Church, men and women, all sleep together in one hall; that

when the sick are dying the local priest comes and takes out their eyes; that members are furnished with 130 ounces of silver to set them up in business, and if they fail they are allowed the same again till the third time, when they receive no more, except enough to support them for life. When taken into the Church they are ordered to take a pill, after which they go home, and at once destroy the ancestral tablets, and are true to the Church till death. There are some who have revealed their secrets, and say that after the pills were taken a something was found in the stool which, when washed, was seen to be a perfect woman about an inch long, with eyes and face complete as life. The priest was asked what it was, and replied that it was the Holy Mother of God. After being Church members for a time they are quite under the thumb of the priest, and all their lives believe in the Church. Those who are sick and about to die must send for the priest. The members of the family kneel outside the room, and are not allowed to enter. After a long delay the person dies, and the priest wraps the head with a white cloth, that he will not allow to be taken off to see the face, because the eye-balls have been taken out.

There was a false convert who, wanting to test these practices (of the priests), feigned sickness. After several days abstaining from food he sent for the priest, who sure enough came forward with a small knife in hand, and was about to take out the sick man's eyes, when the man suddenly sprang up and gave the priest a beating and kicked him out of the house It is said that in the West from 100 catties of Chinese pewter 8 pounds of silver can be extracted, and the remaining 92 pounds can be sold at the original price, but it can only be effected by using the eyes of Chinamen; the eyes of foreigners not answering the purpose."

Chap. 21st contains the following: A public manifesto issued in Southern Hunan says, They (the missionaries) receive and rear children for the purpose of extracting the elixir of life by cutting them to pieces.

Girls are received into the Churches and kept till after the age of maturity before they are betrothed; the menstrual discharges being collected and used in preparing a mixture for exciting wantonness, and also to promote long life.

It says further that religious meetings are held at night, and the women who attend are drugged with pills that excite the sexual passion and cause them to make indecent proposals to the men. After long practising of their arts some one exposed them by taking the pills home and proving their efficacy. But there is no proof so clear as that brought forward by the Kiang-si gentry, viz., the brass tubes (used in collecting the menstrual discharge) and the blood-extract (supposed to be the preparation referred to above).

The manifesto further states that at the burning of the chapels, when the girls were released, they all had staring eyes and thick tongues, and were quite ignorant of human affairs (imbecile.) Twenty-seven of them were examined as to their names and places of birth, but though they were ten or twelve years old not one knew her name or home.

At an investigation of the foundling hospital in the Quickson Street it was asked why there were no little babies. The answer was, They have all been sent out to wet-nurses. Where did these larger girls come from? They were received back again after being weaned. But were there no boys weaned? Yes! but they are all grown up. Why were none brought back after they were weaned? After much hesitation the priest said, Some had been redeemed by parents or guardians, and the rest had been sent to the village schools to study,—an evasive answer.

The practice of receiving back only girls and no boys, and our not being able to find the boys who were said to have been sent to the country, and the fact that in the Quickson Street Chapel there were only thirteen girls, with four middle aged women to take care of them,—these things all give ground for suspicion" (viz., that the boys were cut up for medicine and the girls kept for vile purposes).

Chapter 24th, beginning with the 6th page, contains a list of outrages committed on innocent non-combatants by foreign soldiers.

Sen Dzao-ven, when pressed by soldiers at the fall of Shaohing, hung himself.

Tsiang Sih-yuan, and his brother *Sih Kyin* were dyers by trade. Foreign soldiers suddenly entered their shop to kill them. The brothers resisted and were shot dead.

Loh Shen-dziang, keeper of a wine shop, was shot.

Ku Dzang-chen, a wood seller, was shot in the stomach.

Loh Kwae, a laborer, who refused to assist in carrying cannon, was bayoneted.

Chu Kwan-in, worker in a lumber yard, was stabbed.

Chang Chin, same trade, was thrust through the stomach.

Chang Shen-fah, a chair bearer, was shot.

Sü Yuan, a carpenter, refusing to lead the way to find women, stabbed himself and jumped into the river.

Ku Tsan-sen, whose husband had died without a son, married her nephew to perpetuate the family. When their city fell she was pursued by a colored soldier; jumped off a bridge and was drowned.

Miss Kü Chu was disgraced and jumped into a well.

Fung Ku, nineteen years of age, who was weaving cloth for her mother's dress, was forced by foreign soldiers, and died cursing her abusers.

Seven unmarried daughters of *Kwae Tung-pu*, after their father had been butchered before their eyes, were debauched and jumped into the well.

The eleven-year old daughter of a Mr. Kwae was debauched by foreign soldiers; her vagina being enlarged by thrusting a gun-barrel into it. The family all ran to the back yard and jumped into the fish pond; the daughter and three brothers dying together.

The daughter of *Du I-mae*, a virgin of sixteen, while trying to escape, was frightened by foreign soldiers and drowned herself in the canal.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask. By Number and File.
JUN 3 1895

JUN 3 1895

No 220.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 27, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUN 3 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

JUN 3 1895

Subject:
Protest against treaty.

Synopsis:
Russia, France, Germany, protest against Japan appropriating territory on mainland.

№ 2205.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 27, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have heard that Russia, France and Germany have joined in a protest through their ministers in Tokyo against the claim by Japan to appropriate territory on the mainland of China.
Great Britain, being applied

to,

to, refused to unite with the three powers - stating that the treaty seemed to be the best that could be made under the circumstances. The protest was delivered to Viscount Mutzu who simply said that he must report it to Count Ito. It is not known what Count Ito will do in the premises. It is probable that the delay in ratifying the Treaty on the part of China is due to the hope that the concerted action of the Powers named may result in armed intervention. It is believed here that

Count

Count Ito will say that
the treaty has been made
and no change in it will
be permitted.

It is beleived, also, that
the Treaty will be ratified.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895
COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No 2206

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. of STATE

Peking, April 29, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Jacks June 21/95

Subject:

Treaty of Peace

Synopsis:

Copy enclosed. Comments
thereon.

One enclosure.

No 2206.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 29, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2203
1
2206 of the 25th instant I enclosed
a copy of the Précis of the
recent treaty of peace made at
Shimonoseki between Japan
and China. I have now the
honor to enclose the full text
thereof.

I beg to present some comments
on this document.

It

It is proper to state that I have not uttered a word here on the subject of the ratification of this Treaty, having strict regard to the forcible injunctions of neutrality laid upon me.

Had it been proper to give any opinion, I would have been greatly embarrassed as to its tenor, and import.

The Treaty will be deservedly unpopular, and all persons who have been concerned in making it will be overwhelmed by a storm of obloquy.

Every thing seemed to conspire against China. The injury to the Viceroy at Shimonoseki, which seemed at first to have softened

softened the Japanese, really did immense harm to the cause of China.

It enfeebled him, and destroyed his power of resistance to threats. China gained, only, a curious Armistice which suspended military operations in Li's own province, and left Formosa isolated, -and powerless. It was rather a truce in the North than an armistice. The war went on in the South.

Japan played the game of demanding many things for the sole purpose of yielding them, and she cunningly played on the pride of China.

She

She demanded for instance that Peking should be thrown open to foreign commerce, about which she and the world care little. She demanded a concession within the walls of Peking, which would have served no purpose except to humble China. There are two foreign merchants here now, and there is nothing to prevent at least one of all other nationalities coming hither.

After a show of resistance she gave up this claim.

There was one port Wei-Chan-fu, situate on the West River two hundred miles above

above Canton, the opening
of which has been desired by
foreigners fo ten years, of
which the opening was at
first demanded. To have it
thrown open would have
greatly extended British and
American trade. A sham
fight was made for it, and
it was quickly dropped.
Japan did not care to benefit
Great Britain. She leaves
France from the neighborhood
of Tonkin to enjoy the
enormous river trade..
She opens three places
Sha Shih in Hupei;
Suchow in Kiang Su;
Hangchow in Chekiang;
and

and she provides that steamers may go to Chung King in Szechuan - which was already open.

She provides for steam navigation, also, from Shanghai to Suchow and Hangchow. The cession of territory is appalling.

She takes the Pescadores and Formosa, which the world thought would be seized, but she overleaps the bounds of reasonable probability in seizing the Southern portion of Fêng Tien. Her line runs from the mouth of the Yalu river to An Ping Ho K'ou, and thence to Feng Huang, Haicheng

Haich'eng, and Newchwang,
and includes all these places.
She will stand as a sentinel
at the gate of the Gulf of
Pechili, and will dominate
Northern China. Manchuria
will some day be Russian
or Japanese
This cession makes Japan
a continental power. It
establishes a line along which
armed forces must be maintained;
it gives to Japan a foot hold
whence she will always
threaten Peking; it deprives
this dynasty of a portion of
its ancient ancestral home;
it ensures for the future
endless border, rivalry and
strife

strife.

Standing alone the indemnity demanded would not have been excessive. China will have great difficulty in paying it — but she can do so. Her lost credit may be restored. She owes now the following loans:

Hai Kwan Taels 3,937,420 due in 1895;

" " " 6,281,620 " " 1896

" " " 5,142,238 " " 1897.

Her Revenue from Customs, Transit dues, and opium likin, averages about Hk.Tls. 22,548,150. Of this six tenths goes to the Provinces.

She must look to the sale of concessions, franchises, privileges

privileges to raise money.
The right of importing
machinery and of manufacturing
has been secured - a right
valuable to Japan, but of
doubtful value to Western
powers.
Japan had been posing as
the knight errant of
civilization. She had intimated
to the European powers that
she intended to do many
great things for foreign
commerce, and under cover
of these intimations she
has securely pursued her
own aggrandizement and
the Western powers gain
practically nothing. Indeed
foreign

foreign interests have suffered because the proud conquering nation has admitted that such demands as residence in the interior, non-taxation of goods until they reach the consumer, reduction of likin, are untenable. On the first objection made by the Viceroy these demands were abandonned. Japan was after greater things and she got them by yielding on minor matters.

Intense opposition to the ratification of the treaty exists. Li fears to come to Peking until the storm has blown over. Colonel Foster is

is here representing his views.

Japan has ratified and has impatiently wired to know when China's ratification may be expected- but no answer has yet been sent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Treaty of Peace.

His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to restor the blessings of peace to their Countries and subjects and to remove all cause for future complications, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Peace, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li Hung Chang, Senior Tutor to the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China, Viceroy of the Province of Chili, and Earl of the First Rank, and Li Ching Fong, Ex-Minister of the Diplomatic Service, of the Second official Rank;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Ito Hirobumi, Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Minister President of State, and Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Second Treasure, Minister of State for

Foreign

Foreign Affairs;

Who after having exchanged their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles:

Article I

China recognizes definitely the full and complete independence and autonomy of Corea, and in consequence, the payment of tribute and the performance of ceremonies and formalities by Corea to China in derogation of such independence and autonomy, shall wholly cease for the future.

Article II

China cedes to Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the following territories to-gether with all fortifications thereon:

(a)

(a) The Southern Portion of the Province of Fêng Tien within the following boundaries:

The line of demarcation begins at the Mouth of the River Yalu and ascends that stream to the mouth of the River An-ping; from thence the line runs to Fêng Huang; from thence to Haicheng; from thence to Ying Kow, forming a line which describes the Southern portion of the territory. The places above named are included in the ceded territory. When the line reaches the River Liao at Feng Kow, it follows the course of that stream to its mouth where it terminates. The mid-channel of the River Liao shall be taken as the line of demarcation.

This cession also includes all Islands appertaining or belonging to the Province of Fêng Tien situated in the eastern portion of the Bay of Liao Tung

and

and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea.

(b) The Island of Formosa together with all the Islands appertaining or belonging to said Island of Formosa.

(c) The Pescadores Group, that is to say, all Islands lying between the 119th and 120th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich and the 23d and 24th degrees of north latitude.

Article III

The alignments of the portions described in the preceding Article and shown on the annexed Map, shall be subject to verification and demarcation on the spot, by a joint Commission of Delimitation consisting of two or more Chinese and two or more

more Japanese Delegates to be appointed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. In case the boundaries laid down in this Act are found to be defective at any point, either on account of topography or in consideration of good administration, it shall also be the duty of the Delimitation Commission to rectify the same.

The Delimitation Commission will enter upon its duties as soon as possible and will bring its labors to a conclusion within the period of one year after appointment.

The alignments laid down in this Act shall, however, be maintained until the rectifications of the Delimitation Commission, if any are made, shall have received the approval of the Government of China and Japan.

Article

Article IV

China agrees to pay to Japan as a war indemnity, the sum of 200,000,000 Kuping Taels. The said sum is to be paid in eight installments. The first installment of 50,000,000 taels, to be paid within six months, and the second installment of 50,000,000 taels to be paid within twelve months, after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. The remaining sums to be paid in six equal annual installments as follows:

The first of such equal annual installments to be paid within two years; the second within three years; the third within four years; the fourth within five years; the fifth within six years, and the sixth within seven years, after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. Interest at

at the rate of 5 per centum per annum shall begin to run on all unpaid portions of the said indemnity from the date the first installment falls due.

China shall, however, have the right to pay by anticipation at any time any or all of said installments. In case the whole amount of the said indemnity is paid within three years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act, all interest shall be waived and the interest for two years and a half or for any less period if then already paid, shall be included as a part of the principal amount of the indemnity.

Article V

The inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, who wish to take up their residence outside the ceded districts, shall be at liberty

liberty to sell their real property and retire.

For this purpose a period of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act, shall be granted. At the expiration of that period those of the inhabitants who shall not have left said territories shall at the option of Japan, be deemed to be Japanese subjects.

Each of the two Governments shall immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act send one or more Commissioners to Formosa to effect a final transfer of that Province and within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, such transfer shall be completed.

Article VI

All treaties between China and Japan

Japan having come to an end, in consequence of war, China engages immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, to appoint Plenipotentiaries to conclude, with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and a Convention to regulate Frontier Intercourse and Trade.

The Treaties, Conventions and Regulations now subsisting between China and European Powers shall serve as a basis for the said Treaty and Convention between China and Japan. From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Act until the said Treaty and Convention are brought into actual operation, the Japanese Government; its officials; commerce; navigation; frontier intercourse and trade; industries; ships and subjects, shall, in every respect, be accorded by China most favored nation treatment.

China

China makes in addition the following concessions, to take effect six months after the date of the present Act:

1st The following cities, towns and ports, in addition to those already opened, shall be opened to the trade, residence, industries and manufactures of Japanese subjects, under the same conditions and with the same privileges and facilities as exist at the present open cities, towns and ports of China.

1. Shashih in the Province of Hupeh.

2. Chung King in the Province of Szechuan.

3. Suchow in the Province of Kiang Su.

4. Hang Chow in the Province of Chekiang.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to station Consuls at

at any or all of the above named places.

2nd Steam navigation for vessels under the Japanese flag for the conveyance of passengers and cargo, shall be extended to the following places:

1. On the Upper Yangtze River, from Ichang to Chung King.

2. On the Woosung River and the Canal, from Shanghai to Suchow and Hangchow.

The Rules and Regulations which now govern the navigation of the inland waters of China by foreign vessels, shall, so far as applicable, be enforced in respect of the above named routes, until new Rules and Regulations are conjointly agreed to.

3d Japanese subjects purchasing goods or produce in the interior of China or transporting imported merchandise

merchandise into the interior of China, shall have the right temporarily to rent or hire warehouses for the storage of the Articles so purchased or transported, without the payment of any taxes or exactions whatever.

4th Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in all the open cities, towns and ports of China, and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.

All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, shall in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges and exactions of all kinds and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges

privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China.

In the event additional Rules and Regulations are necessary in connection with these concessions, they shall be embodied in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, provided for by this Article.

Article VII

Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding Article, the evacuation of China by the Armies of Japan, shall be completely effected within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act.

Article VIII

As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this Act, China consents

to

to the temporary occupation by the military forces of Japan, of Wei-hai-wei in the Province of Shantung.

Upon the payment of the first two installments of the war indemnity herein stipulated for and the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the said place shall be evacuated by the Japanese forces, provided the Chinese Government consents to pledge, under suitable and sufficient arrangements, the Customs Revenue of China as a security for the payment of the principal and interest of the remaining installments of said indemnity.

It is, however, expressly understood that no such evacuation shall take place until after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

Article

Article IX

Immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, all prisioners of war then held shall be restored and China undertakes not to ill-treat or punish prisioners of war so restored to her by Japan. China also engages to at once release all Japanese subjects accused of being military spies or charged with any other military offenses. China further engages not to punish in any manner nor to allow to be punished, those Chinese subjects who have in any manner been compromised in their relations with the Japanese Army during the war.

Article X

All offensive military operations shall cease upon the exchange of

of the ratifications of this Act.

Article XI

The present Act shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Chefoo, on the 14th day of the 4th month of the 21st year of Kwang Hsü, corresponding to the 8th day of the 5th month of the 28th year of Meiji.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Shimonoseki, in duplicate, this 23d day of the 3d month of the 21st year of Kwang Hsü, corresponding to the 17th day of the 4th month of

the

the 28th year of Meiji.

Li Hung-chang (L.S.)
Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the
Emperor of China, Senior Tutor of
the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand
Secretary of State, Minister
Superintendent of Trade for the
Southern Ports of China, Viceroy of
the Province of Chili and Earl
of the First Rank.

Count Ito Hirobumi (L.S.)
Junii, Grand Cross of the
Imperial Order of Paulownia,
Minister President of State,
Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the
Emperor of Japan.

Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu (L.S.)
Junii, First Class of the Imperial
Order of the Sacred Treasure,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,
Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the
Emperor of Japan.

Separate Articles.

Article I

The Japanese military forces which are, under Article VIII of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, to temporarily occupy Wei-hai-wei, shall not exceed one Brigade and from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty of Peace, China shall pay annually, one fourth of the amount of the expenses of such temporary occupation, that is to say, at the rate of 500,000 Kuping taels per annum.

Article II

The territory temporarily occupied at Wei-hai-wei shall comprise the Island of Liu Kung and tract of land 5 Japanese Ri wide along the entire coast line

of

of the Bay of Wei-hai-wei.
No Chinese troops shall be permitted to approach or occupy any places within a zone of 5 Japanese Ri wide beyond the boundaries of the occupied territory.

Article III

The civil administration of the occupied territory shall remain in the hands of the Chinese authorities. But such authorities shall at all times be obliged to conform to the orders which the Commander of the Japanese Army of occupation may deem it necessary to give in the interest of the health, maintenance, safety, distribution or discipline of the troops.

All military offences committed within the occupied territory shall be subject to the jurisdiction

jurisdiction of the Japanese Military Authorities.

The foregoing Separate Articles shall have the same force, value and effect as if they had been, word for word, inserted in the Treaty of Peace signed this day.

Signed as above.

Convention.

Article I

The Convention of Armistice concluded on the 5th day of the 3d month of the 21st year of Kwang Hsü, corresponding to the 30th day of the 3d month of the 28th year of Meiji, from this date.

Article II.

The Armistice which is prolonged by this Convention, shall terminate, without notice on either side, at midnight on the 14th day of the 4th Month of the 21st year of Kwang Hsü, corresponding to the 8th day of the 5th month of the 28th year of Meiji. The rejection in the meantime, however, of the said Treaty of Peace, by either High Contracting

Contracting Party, shall have the effect of at once terminating this Armistice without previous notice.

Signed as above.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 18 1895

No 2207.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 1, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT of STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Peace negotiations.

Synopsis:

China desires delay of ratification.

Contracting Party, shall have the
effect of at once terminating this
Armistice without previous notice.

Signed as above.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 18 1895

No 2207.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 1, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT of STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Peace negotiations.

Synopsis:

China desires delay of ratification.

No 2207.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 1, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I append on the overleaf a translation of my cipher telegram of this date relating to China's request to Japan to grant delay in exchanging ratifications of the pending treaty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Translation

[Telegram sent in cipher.]

May 1st, 1895.

Gresham,

Washington.

May first. On account of remonstrance of Russia, France, Germany, China asks Japan to postpone exchange of the ratifications of the treaty set for eighth instant at Chefoo for ten days. This action makes continuation of war probable.

Derby.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

From Peking

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 2 1895

May 1, 1895

Gresham
Washington.

Received 12:06 P.M.

Confirm May 3/95

May first On account of remonstrance of Russia, France, Germany, China asks Japan to postpone exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, set for the eighth instant at Che Foo, for ten days. This action makes continuation of war probable.

Denby.

LETTERGRAM RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aad
JUN 18 1895

No 2208

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1

Peking, May 2, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Peace negotiations.

Synopsis:

China explains delay in ratifying treaty and asks ten days delay in exchanging ratifications.

No 2208

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 2, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that at the request of the Tsungli Yamên I sent to the Government of Japan yesterday two telegrams relating to peace negotiations of which copies are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Telegram. Mr Denby to Mr Dun, May 1st, 1895.

2. Telegram. Mr Denby to Mr Dun, May 1st, 1895.

Copy

First Telegram

May 1st, 1895.

American Minister,

Tokyo.

May first. You will please communicate the following to the Government of Japan:

The 25th April I received your telegram of April 24th. I immediately sent it and translation thereof to the Tsungli Yamên. I received in reply the following communication dated April 28th: "We have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's note wherein you ask when the ratification of the Treaty of Peace and

Amity

Amity with Japan may be
expected, and to favor you
with a reply to the end that
you may telegraph to the
Japanese Government. We may
state that this Treaty was
transmitted by an officer
deputed by the Plenipotentiary
Li, to the Grand Council to
be presented to the Emperor
for His Majesty's inspection.
It has not as yet been
sent down by the Emperor.
When it is ratified - and
issued from the Throne We
will at once inform Your
Excellency."
I then represented to the
Yamên that this note was
addressed

addressed to me and that
it ought to request me to
forward the communication
to the Government of Japan
as coming from the Government
of China, and I asked that
if it was desired that I should
telegraph the contents of
this paper to the Government
of Japan that that request
should be stated directly
and positively as I was
only a channel of communication
and could wire nothing in
my own name. This day I
have received from the Yamên
a communication reciting the
substance of the correspondence
and concluding as follows:-

"With

"With reference to the treaty it has not yet been sent down from the Emperor. We beg that Your Excellency will telegraph the Yamên's former note of April 28th to Japan.

Deiby.

Second Telegram

May 1st, 1895.

American Minister,

Tokyo.

May first. The Chinese Government requests me to telegraph to the Japanese Government the following: It is learned that Russia, France and Germany have conferred with Japan about changing the new treaty between China and Japan. It will be necessary to wait until the matter has been decided upon. The eighth of May for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty is a

a very short time and it is proposed that the time be extended for ten and more days for the ratification to take place. It is hoped that this will be sent by wire for the consideration of Japan. Awaiting an answer.

Signed Prince Ching,
Sun Yü-wen
Hsu Yung-i.
Derby.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 18 1895

No 2209.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 4, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Exchange of Treaty ratifications.

Synopsis:
Japan refuses to extend time fixed for exchange of ratifications.

One enclosure

№ 2209

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 4, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1/2209 I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram which was received yesterday from the American Minister at Tokyo relating to the exchange of ratifications of the Shimonoseki treaty.

It was transmitted to the Tsungli Yamên yesterday evening in both the Chinese and

and English texts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Copy of telegram. Mr Dun to Mr Denby

May 3, 1895.

Copy

May 3. 1895.

American Minister,

Peking.

May third. In reply to your cipher telegram of May first the Japanese Government request you to communicate the following to Chinese Government: The Japanese Government know of no circumstances which render a postponement of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace necessary; on the contrary it is absolutely essential in order to bring about restoration of peace that no delay should take place in the matter of the exchange of ratifications. If in consequence of representations

representations of Russia, France and Germany, it should be found to be desirable to introduce modifications into the Treaty, that can be arranged much easier after ratifications have been actually exchanged than before, as is the rule in such cases. His Excellency Ito Hirojoji has been appointed Plenipotentiary to exchange ratifications. He is now en route and will arrive at Chefoo before the date fixed for the exchange of ratifications.

Dunn.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

May 5, 1895.

Graham,

Washington

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 8 1895

Confirmed May 9/95

May fifth. The ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged.

Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

No 2210

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 6, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Recd 19th June 95

Subject:

Bonding Kerosine in private warehouses.

Synopsis:

Minister asks Govmment to allow the article in cases same right as bulk oil.

One enclosure.

No 2210

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 6, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have addressed to the Tsungli Yamên a communication of which a copy is enclosed.

1/2210

I therein demand that the right of landing kerosine oil, contained in tins, in a private bonded warehouse be granted to the American importers.

This privilege is now enjoyed by

by oil in bulk which is stored in tanks, and there does not seem to be any reason why the same should not be extended to the same article contained in cases.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

No 8 May 4, 1895.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

No 8. Peking, May 4, 1895.

Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that it has come to my knowledge that regulations have lately been issued at Shanghai enabling Kerosine oil in bulk to be bonded.

Permission has been granted to owners of Kerosine to erect tanks for the storage of oil and these tanks may be treated as bonded warehouses.

If the tanks are bonded the oil pays five per cent duty when

when leaving the tanks. If the tanks are not bonded the oil pays five per cent duty on landing, and a further two and a half per cent duty on arrival at its destination if reshipped to another port.

The Manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York at Shanghai recently applied to the Commissioner of Customs for the exercise of the privilege of bonding the kerosine which is imported from the United States in tins. The Company asked under what arrangements it would be permitted to bond its Godowns at the Eastern Wharf for the storage of oil.

The

The Commissioner answered that the Tanks alone were bonded and that bonding privileges are not extended to oil in tins and under these circumstances it is not possible to grant bonded privileges to the Company's Go-downs at the Eastern Wharf.

I beg to remark that it is apparent that in granting bonded privileges to bulk oil and refining the same to oil in tins, a decided discrimination is exercised against the latter article.

As this product comes from the United States exclusively in tins a considerable advantage over it is secured to its competitor in

in bulk.

It is plain that such advantage is secured because the importer of bulk oil pays duty only on the actual quantity delivered, and by postponing the time of payment he saves interest on the outlay of his money.

I have not the least disposition to attack the privilege which has been granted to the importers of bulk oil to fund their product, but I strenuously insist that the same privilege should be granted to their American competitors.

It is well known that such a privilege — that of storing imported articles in private bonded warehouses

warehouses – is not unusual, but is common and customary in all the nations of the world.

It is surely unfair, unreasonable, and contrary to the treaties to grant to one set of importers a valuable privilege and to deny it to others who are equally as deserving.

As to where or which Godowns should be bonded for the storage of oil in tins that question will probably come up, when once the privilege of bonding has been accorded.

I suggest, however, that there can be no objection to or practical difficulty in bonding the

the Go-downs of the Standard Oil Company.
They are used solely for storing kerosine oil, and are situated in one block and at one wharf on the Pootung side of the river.

Should the main question be settled in accordance with my request - that is should the right to found warehouses for storing oil in time be acknowledged - I will be ready to agree to and to accept all reasonable terms as to practical details.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

3D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aeh
JUN 18 1895

No 2211

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 6, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Chinese Counter draft treaty.

Synopsis:

Encloses Articles as to Korean independence and arbitration.

Two enclosures.

No 2211

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 6, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1+2
2211

I have the honor to enclose copies of two articles of the "Chinese counter draft" which were proposed by the Chinese plenipotentiary for insertion in the treaty made at Shimonoseki.

The first article declares the independence of Korea as to Japan as well as China.

The second enclosure provides for

for arbitration and under certain conditions authorizes the President of the United States to name an Arbitrator.

Both Articles were rejected without discussion.

I am indebted to Colonel J. W. Foster for these papers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Chinese Counter Draft Article I
2. Chinese Counter Draft Article XI.

Chinese Counter Draft.

Article I.

China and Japan recognize definitely the full and complete independence and autonomy and guarantee the complete neutrality of Korea, and it is agreed that the performance of ceremonies and formalities by Korea to China or Japan or the interference by either in the internal affairs of Korea in derogation of such independence and autonomy shall wholly cease for the future.

Chinese Counter Draft

Article XI.

In order to avoid future conflict or war between China and Japan, it is agreed that should any question hereafter as to the interpretation or execution of the Present Treaty of Peace, or as to the negotiation, interpretation or execution of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and the Convention for frontier intercourse provided for in Article VI of this Treaty, which cannot be adjusted by the usual method of diplomatic conference and correspondence between the two Governments

Governments, they will submit such question to the decision of an arbitrator to be designated by some friendly power to be selected by mutual accord of the two Governments. or, in case of failure to agree as to the selection of said power, then the President of the United States shall be invited to designate the arbitrator; and both Governments agree to accept, abide by and carry out in good faith the decision of said arbitrator.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUN 18 1895

No. 2212

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 6. 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895

Subject:

Ratification of Treaty.

Synopsis:

Exchange of ratifications will take place.

No 2212.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 6. 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a translation of my cipher telegram of yesterday relating to the exchange of ratifications of the Shimonoseki Treaty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Translation

[Telegram sent in cipher]

May 5th. 1895.

Gresham,

Washington.

May fifth. The ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged.

Derby.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUN 18 1895

No. 2213

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 6, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Exchange of Ratifications of Treaty.

Synopsis:

Rumors of promise to modify made by Japan. Li goes as Envoy. Russia concentrating fleet. Minister expressed no opinion on ratification.

№ 2213.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 6, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In my despatch № 2209 of the fourth instant I enclosed the answer of Japan to China's request that the interchange of ratifications of the Shimonoseki Treaty might be postponed. Japan therein says: "if in consequence of representations of Russia, France and Germany it should be found to be desirable

to

to introduce modifications into the Treaty, that can be arranged much easier after ratifications have been actually exchanged than before, as is the rule in such cases."

This very guarded statement contains no pledge, or promise, even to modify the Treaty.

It is asserted here that Li Hung-chang received a communication from Count Ito which embodied a more definite promise to make a change in the conditions of the Treaty, but the official action of Japan can be found no where except in communications which have passed through

This

this Legation.
Over his protest he has been
sent to Chefoo to exchange
ratifications. Whether he will
endeavor to secure a modification
of the Treaty or not is not
known, but Russia is
concentrating her fleet at Chefoo.
She is pouring torpedo boats
and war vessels into that
port in anticipation of the
arrival of the Envoys to
exchange ratifications.
On the request of the Japanese
Government I wired the
American Consular Agent
at Chefoo to furnish Count
Ito - the Japanese Envoy -
every facility in having
intercourse

intercourse with the Chinese
Officials.
Though solicited I have
positively refused to say one
word to the Chinese on the
question whether the Treaty
should be ratified or not.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

May 7, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 8 1895

Received 9:36 a.m.

Confirmed May 9/95

GRESHAM,

Washington.

May 7. Japan refused to postpone exchange of ratification of the treaty. China telegraphs Japan asking again exchange of the ratification of the treaty be postponed and armistice be continued, giving the reason that (in) Russia, France, Germany desire such postponement .

DENBY.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 18 1895

No. 2214.

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. of STATE

Peking, May 7, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Position of powers as to Shimonoseki Treaty.

Synopsis:

Conjectures as to action of triple alliance. Injurious comments in the press on the Treaty.

No 2214.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 7, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The foreign newspapers published in China are full of disquisitions on the probable action of the new triple alliance- Russia, France and Germany, in the event that Japan adheres to the portion of Manchuria included in the Treaty of Shimonoseki. War is freely predicted.

My

My Russian and French
colleagues intimate vaguely
some decided action on the
part of their Governments.
A conference of the powers
interested in Asia is suggested,
also a refusal to recognize
the obnoxious Treaty.
Her Britanic Majesty's Minister
stands aloof. He has been
consistent in desiring peace,
and he seems willing to have
it at any price. His Majesty's
Government is much criticized
for its inaction. It is shown
that the transfer of Formosa
to Japan will be a serious
blow to the commerce of
Hongkong, as probably a free
port

port will be established on the Island.

The contiguity of a strong naval powre is held to be objectionable as being dangerous to British supremacy.

The cession of Southern Manchuria is strongly condemned both commercially and politically.

A great trade in bean cake is now done with Newchwang by the sugar refineries at Hongkong, or in their interest. There is also a large ~~buisness~~ business in food stuffs and hides. The trade is chiefly in British bottoms.

The political interest, not only

only of Great Britain, but of all the Powers, in the question of the cession of part of Manchuria is great. Under this Treaty Japan will command the approaches to Peking. On the East Manchuria is already cut off from the sea of Japan by Russia. Now the possession of Shingking, and the practical control of Korea will cut her off from her sole remaining seaboard on the Gulf of Pechili. The Yalu and the Liao ho are the only rivers of Manchuria at all available for transport. The largest rivers of the country are the Sungari and the Usuri

c

Mouri - but these flow north, are closed half the year, and connect with the Amoor flowing through Russian territory.

It would seem, therefore, that Manchuria in a few years will be either Russian or Japanese.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking Confirmed May 9/95

May 8, 1895

Rec'd 9.30 a.m.

Durham

Washington

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 8 1895

May 8. China has ordered exchange of the ratifications to be made at Chefoo today. This action was taken because after I telegraphed Japan and yesterday the three Powers informed China that Japan agreed that if exchange of the ratifications of the treaty took place today she would consent to a modification of terms of the treaty abrogating the cession of any part of Manchuria, but the conditions are not stated. ~~It~~ It is supposed the indemnity will be increased

Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUN 18 1895

No 2215.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 8, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Exchange of ratifications of Treaty.

Synopsis:

China desires a postponement of the exchange.

One enclosure.

No 2215.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 8. 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1
2215

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram sent by me yesterday to the Government of Japan for the Government of China relating to the request of the Government of China to postpone the exchange of ratifications of the Shimonoseki Treaty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Enclosures.

1. Copy of telegram sent by Mr Denby to Mr Dun May 7, 1895

Bodyg

May 7, 1895.

American Minister,

Tokyo.

May seventh. The Chinese Government request the Minister of the United States to telegraph the following to the Japanese Government:

Some time ago China proposed that the time be extended for the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Peace and requested the United States Minister to telegraph this for the consideration of the Japanese Government. A reply was received from Japan stating that the Japanese Government knew

of

of no circumstance which rendered a postponement of the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace necessary and that no delay should take place in the ratifications. China has deputed two officers with full powers to go to Chefoo to await exchange of ratifications. But during the last few days Russia, France and Germany have several times asked China for an extension of time for exchange of ratifications and on receiving their reply China may then take action in the premises. (The Chinese text is ambiguously worded and does not state the nature of the reply these powers are to give China F.O.C.) But up to the present time no reply has

has been received from these powers. As these three powers have for a long time been friendly with China it is not convenient to thwart their wishes to arrange the matter. Further, when Japan telegraphed she stated that there was no circumstance which rendered a postponement of the exchange of ratifications necessary but it is learned that there is a <u>modus operandi</u> of the Liao Tung question which make the condition of affairs different to those existing some time ago. To wait until ratifications are exchanged and then make modifications in the Treaty, it would seem, would not be as well as a satisfactory negotiation taking place before the exchange of

of ratifications. China, therefore, again asks the Minister of the United States to at once telegraph the Japanese Government to give way to China on account of the three powers requesting China to wait their reply before the exchange of ratifications take place. Japan is therefore asked to extend the time for exchange of ratifications and also of the armistice in the hope that China may have time for a settlement of the question. China waits the Japanese Government's consideration of the question and speedy reply.

China has instructed the officers appointed to exchange ratifications to wait at Chefoo and

and asks Japan to telegraph
to the officer she has appointed
to exchange ratifications to act
in like manner.

(Signed) Prince Ching

Sun Yü wen

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 18 1895

No 2216

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 7, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895

Subject:

Treaty ratifications.

Synopsis:

China again asks Japan to postpone exchange of ratifications.

№ 2216.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 7, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a translation of my cipher telegram to you of this date, relating to the proposed postponement of the exchange of ratifications of the Shimonoseki Treaty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Translation

[Telegram sent in cipher.]

May 7, 1895.

Gresham,

Washington.

May seventh. Japan refused to postpone exchange of ratifications of the treaty. China telegraphs Japan asking again that exchange of ratifications of the treaty be postponed and armistice continued giving the reason that Russia, France, Germany desire such postponement.

Denby.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 18 1895

No 2217.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 8, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 18 1895

Subject:

Ratification of Treaty.

Synopsis:

Ratifications will be exchanged to-day. Japan agrees to cede back Manchuria - indemnity to be increased.

No 2217.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 8, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a translation of my cipher telegram to you of this date relating to the exchange of ratifications of the Shimonoseki Treaty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Translation

[Telegram sent in cipher]

May 8, 1895.

Gresham,

Washington.

May eighth. China has ordered the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty to be made at Chefoo to-day. This action was taken because after I wired Japan and you yesterday the three Powers informed China that Japan agreed that if the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty took place to-day she would consent to a modification of the terms of the treaty abrogating the cession of any part of Manchuria. But the conditions are not stated. It is supposed the indemnity will be increased.

Denby.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 18 1895

No 2218.

Legation of the United States,

INDEXED BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 8, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUR
JUN 18 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Exchange of Ratifications of Treaty.

Synopsis:

China orders exchange to be made; withdraws request for delay; has received reply of the three powers.

№ 2218.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 8, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1/218 I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram sent by me this day to the American Minister Tokyo, relating to the exchange of ratifications of the Shimonoseki Treaty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Telegram sent by Mr Denby to Mr Dunn, May 8, 1895.

Copy

Peking, May 8, 1895.

American Minister,

Tokyo.

May eighth. The Chinese Government requests me to communicate the following to the Japanese Government:

The Chinese Government received to-day the reply of the three Powers and have at once telegraphed Wu Ting-fang and Lien fang, the Chinese Envoys appointed, instructing them to exchange ratifications of the Treaty at the time fixed. The telegram of the Chinese Government sent to Japan yesterday asking extension of time need not be considered.

China

China has made suitable
arrangements for the reception
of the Japanese Envoy.

Derby.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 20 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject, as read with attention.
JUN 19 1895

Secretary of State.
JUN 19 1895

No 2219

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 9, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 20 1895

Rec'd 21 June 95

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Ratifications exchanged.

Synopsis:

Japan consents not to hold permanently Liaotung peninsula.
Action of Russia, France, Germany stated.

One enclosure.

No 2219

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 9, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

To complete the history of the peace negotiations, already wired in the important particulars, I now have the honor to make the following observations.

The seventh instant the Tsungli Yamên desired me to wire to Japan that as China had received no information as to the reply that Japan had made

to

to the remonstrance of Russia, France, and Germany against the cession of the Liaotung peninsula, and adjacent potions of Manchuria, she desired that the time for exchanging the ratifications of the treaty be extended.

On the evening of the seventh the Yamên had a conference with the Ministers of the three powers and received from them positive assurances that their Governments had been promised by Japan that she would not permanently hold the Liaotung peninsula and the other territory on the continent ceded by the treaty, provided the

the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged. The Yamên was also instructed by the three powers to immediately exchange ratifications, under the penalty of assistance being withdrawn if exchange of ratifications did not take place.

Consequently on the 8th instant the Yamên, through me, wired to Japan that its communication of the seventh need not be considered, and that an exchange of ratifications had been ordered.

I have just now received a telegram from Japan, a copy whereof is herewith enclosed

1/2219 enclosed, which is an answer to my telegram of the seventh. Japan therein informs China that she "has already accepted the recommendation of Russia, France and Germany not to permanently occupy the Liaotung peninsula".

This admission is important as it is the first official declaration of the agreement of Japan to cede back the territory on the mainland that has reached China from Japan directly. Japan, further, consents to extend the time for the exchange of ratifications, and the armistice during five days.

It

It is unfortunate that this important telegram did not reach me until after an exchange of ratifications had taken place - because during the extension of time granted, the terms under which the retrocession of the territory mentioned would be made, might have been arranged, and the whole matter closed up.

The exchange of ratifications took place yesterday, and I sent you this morning the following telegram:

"Gresham, Washington.

"May ninth. The

"ratifications of the

Treaty

"Treaty were exchanged.
"Japan agrees not to
"occupy permanently
"Liaotung.

Derby"

No terms of retrocession have been made public - if any were stated by the three powers - but it is understood that Japan will demand a larger indemnity.

I was informed by the Consul, Mr Read, who was at Chefoo, that the Russian fleet, and some French and German ships were at Chefoo, and that the Russian ships cleared for action the seventh instant.

The

The Russian, French and German admirals had orders to act in concert. It is understood that Japan has a fleet of twenty seven ships at Port Arthur.

In failing to intervene until the treaty was concluded, it seems the three Powers followed the precedent established after the making of the ~~of the~~ treaty of San Stefano between Turkey and Russia.

After that treaty was made, it will be remembered, the Conference at Berlin was held by all the Powers interested in the Eastern question, and a

a new treaty was framed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Copy of telegram sent by Mr Dun to Mr Denby May 8, 1895.

Copy

[Telegram received]

Tokyo, May 8, 1895.

American Minister,

Peking.

May eighth. You are requested by Japanese Government to communicate to Chinese Government the following: Japanese Government received telegram from Minister Denby dated seventh May containing request of China for delay in exchange of ratifications. In reply Japan informs China that since Japan has already accepted the recommendation of Russia, France and Germany not to permanently occupy the Liaotung peninsula she has no

no doubt that these three
Powers will be entirely
satisfied but as arrangement
necessary for renouncement of
that peninsula requires fresh
negotiations between the two
Governments and as such
negotiations will take time
Japanese Government insist
that exchange of ratifications
should take place first without
delay leaving modifications of
treaty and necessary arrangement
In view of the fact, however,
that the date for exchange is
almost at an end and also
that renewal of hostilities is
detrimental to the best interests
of both countries Japanese
Government

Government consent to extend
date for the termination of
the armistice by five days and
exchange of ratifications
should take place as early as
possible before the expirations
of the armistice.

Dunn.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

From Peking

May 9, 1895

Gresham

Washington.

Received M.

Confirmed May 1895

May ninth. The ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged. Japan agrees not to occupy permanently Liaotung.

Denby.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 9 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 19 1895

No 2220.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 10, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledges receipt of despatches No 1031 to 1041 inclusive.

No 2220

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 10, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No 1031 to 1041 inclusive.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

No. 2221

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 10, 1895.

Ack Aug 2 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Testimonial to Juan Chin Kao.

Synopsis:

The articles have not been received. When they arrive directions will be complied with.

V

№ 2221.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 10, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch № 1040 of March 28th last wherein you inform me that you "transmit herewith" a gold watch and chain to be forwarded to Commander Tuan Chin-kao of the Chinese Cruiser "Kaushin" for his services to the Captain and crew

crew of the American ship
"Mary L. Stone" November 29, 1894.

The articles mentioned were no doubt sent in a separate package, as they have not come to hand.

When I receive them I will take pleasure in complying with your directions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Secy of Navy.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 19 1895

No 2222.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 10, 1895.

To Navy 20 June '95.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

The humane and gallant conduct of the Navy.

Synopsis:

Appreciation expressed of conduct towards missionaries - also in the recent saving of German steamer by officers and crew of the "Machias".

No 2222.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 10, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 1037 of March 26th last wherein you enclose an account of services rendered by the Navy to the American missionaries in China and to express my high appreciation of the gallant and humane conduct therein described.

I am

In this connection I beg to state that two days ago I mailed to Rear Admiral Carpenter the warm thanks of the German Minister, Baron Schenck, for the prompt, efficient, and brave services rendered by the Commander and crew of the U.S.S. "Machias" in saving from destruction by fire the German steamer "Tai-cheong" near Amoy.

I took the liberty of adding my own thanks to those of my German colleague.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Filed under Legation of the US to China

Personal and confidential

Peking May 10 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

My dear Judge: Your favor of March 27th is at hand. I did not send to the "World" the identical despatch set out therein. I did, however, use those words as I now recollect. I have not the telegram before me. The words were "Li left yesterday"; date March 16. I did not, of course, anticipate that the telegram would be published as signed by me. The circumstances were these. The "World" wished to know what the terms of the treaty as to the amount of indemnity and terms of payment, whether good or not, were. I did not deem it proper to go into that question, and avoided it by simply stating that Li had sailed.

I hesitated to send any answer
but I feared that if I did
not I would be immediately
attacked, and you would be
involved. It must be borne in
mind that the day before I sent
the telegram to the World, 16-18
March 15, I sent to you a
long despatch by wire as follows:
"Li Hung Chang left Baku for
Shimonoseki this morning etc etc"
See your despatch № 1031 of March 20.
As the despatch to you had more than
twenty four hours the start of the
one to the World, which was simply a
news item, I did not think the
sending of it contravened paragraph
64 of the Personal Instructions. That
paragraph forbids Diplomatic Agents
"to correspond in regard to the public
affairs of any Foreign Government xx
with any newspaper xxx" — but it does
not in terms forbid sending news items.
However I have never sent a telegram
to any newspaper before and will never

send another.

As I am writing to you personally I beg to call your attention to a matter of some importance. I am going to be overwhelmed by applications written and personal in assistance in getting contracts. Already me & Mr Bach, of State of Washington, is here representing Senator Dwight and others. He desires to build railroads for China, and he demands my assistance in securing contracts, in advising him etc.

On this subject I wish you would read Mr Bayard's despatch to me No 274 of December 15 1887.

I am therein ordered to abstain "from the furtherance of individual plans and contracts connected with foreign governments until they have been submitted to the department and received its approval".

Mr Bach seemed surprised at such an order as he thought that

Diplomatic and Consular agents used compelled to do any thing that American Citizens wanted done.

The order is admirable for the representatives abroad - but I do not see how the department can execute it. If there are a dozen syndicates in the field how will the department select one for its favor and disregard the others? There would be an increased cost on government &c.

It is probable that it will be a long time before China will pull herself together and commence building railroads - but the promoters do not know that and there will be hundreds of agents here. Germany and France particularly will demand great things, because of their recent service to China. I would like, of course in the general to further American interests - but I cannot act as agent, lawyer, lobbyist or any body. I have not the time to devote myself to such performances. For the one syndicate that I formed there would be

twenty

twenty who would attack me much
bitterly for not acting them. Nevertheless -
If you can see your way to select
one experienced and order me to
advocate the interests and accept
contracts etc - I will obey your orders.
I would be glad if you would in
view of the circumstances surrounding
me give me official instructions either
to be governed by those of Gen Bragg and,
or such other as you may choose.
My only desire is to obey your instructions
and serve you faithfully.
I think it best to address you thus
personally and confidentially because
you will not be in the slightest degree
embarrassed as to what course - if any -
to take.
Some time ago you wired me stating
substantially that I would "shoulder
know what to do if my influence was
invoked to secure concessions". It
took this to mean that I was to
obey the instructions already sent, but

but as you have read that telegram
it is desirable to send more
explicit instructions.
One cannot tell what is going to
happen in China. It is thought
here that Li Hung Chang is doomed
to retirement. We made a last effort
yesterday to come to Peking to discuss
the extradition, and his influence to
have it relaxed - and withdrew this
and the Government accepted the aid
of the three powers, and the most
obnoxious clause - the cession of Shanking -
was agreed to be struck out. Li's
enemies here have scored a great point
over him. If he goes into retirement
the cause of progress will lose its best
friend. China may threaten to rely
on European protection - and may
not make up its mind.
At all events it is not at all likely
that in the next two years any
great step will be taken.
If, however, by any possibility

your administration could get the glory of greatly increasing and spreading American interests in China, it would be a grand consummation.

I beg in conclusion that you will overlook my indiscretion in sending the telegram to the "World" - which after all amounted to you a newspaper news - and that you will believe that my sole desire is to execute your wishes.

Very truly yours

Charles Denby

be Remitted to
Effluvium of
redundancy
Colorific Matter—

Beyond
retention Retained
& Ch Follicles
in Pores
Robert

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895

No 2223

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 11, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Encl 1 & enclosure to Mr. Collier June 19. 95

Subject:

Cotton States and International Exposition.

Synopsis:

Have asked that usual courtesies be extended and duties removed.

One enclosure.

No. 2223.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 11, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1
2223

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication which was this day sent to the Tsungli Yamên asking that the Government of China extend to the representatives of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company courtesies which are usual on such occasions and that goods sent for exhibition

exhibition be relieved from
the payment of export duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

May 11, 1895.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamen.

May 11, 1895.

Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to inform you that there will be held in the City of Altana, Georgia, United States of America from the 18th of September to the 31st of December 1895 an International Exposition of the products of all countries. The Congress of the United States has passed a resolution, which has received the sanction of the President, authorizing the introduction into the United States

States of Chinese artisans for the purpose of taking part in this exposition, and an Act has been passed permitting goods to be imported for exhibition without payment of duties.

A Chinese subject residing at New York, Mr Kee Ouyang, has the contract for the erection and maintenance in the grounds of the Exposition of a typical Chinese village in which the products of this great Empire will be displayed, and the customs of the country will be illustrated.

In furtherance of this design it will be necessary to take from

from China quite a number of artisans, actors and other persons, because the projected village must be peopled with natives of China.

In view of the public character of the Exposition and of the great benefits that are likely to result from the display of the products of China in the presence of representatives of all the nations of the world I have to request Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies to notify the local authorities along the coast - particularly of Canton - to assist Mr Kee in all proper ways in the discharge of his

his duties as above set out.
I have also to request that
you will, as is usual on
such occasions, make an order
that all articles despatched
from China for exhibition
at the Cotton States and
International Exposition be
allowed to be exported without
payment of any duty.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack as confidential and interesting.
JUN 20 1895

Secretary of State.
JUN 19 1895

No 2224

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 13, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 30 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Rec'd 21st June 95

Subject:

Secret history of making
Shimonoseki treaty.

Synopsis:

Li Hung-chang was directed by
Mr von Brandt to sign, and
was assured all would be well.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No 2224.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 13, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The secret history of the making of the Shimonoseki treaty is by degrees becoming known.

I report what I have heard from a good authority asking that for the present this communication be held to be confidential.

It is known to the Department that

that Mr Von Brandt was for about fourteen years Minister of Germany here. Since his return home he has written a good deal about China, and has taken a lively interest in her fortunes. During the war he has been in secret communication with the Government of China. At one time he was offered the position of Ambassador to the European Courts. This scheme fell through. Some weeks ago he became under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin. He commenced then to organize the understanding between Russia, France, and Germany

Germany which has resulted in the acceptance by Japan of the "recommendation" of the three Powers to cede back to China the Liaotung peninsula. I learn that Li Hung-chang was in cipher telegraphic communication with Mr Von Brandt during his stay at Shimonoseki. The treaty was signed the 17th ultimo. As Li had not heard from Von Brandt as to whether he ought or not to sign the treaty, he pleaded illness on the fourteenth. On the fifteenth ultimo Li received a telegram directing him to sign the treaty and stating that all would be well.

He

He thereupon did sign. The result has justified his confidence. It is not supposed that Li informed any of his suite of these facts. If they occurred as stated, and as I believe they did, their occurrence when publicly known will greatly modify public opinion, and, perhaps, they will tend to remove from Li Hung-chang the opprobium that has lately overwhelmed him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 20 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 20 1895

Secretary of State.
JUN 19 1895

No 2225.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 12, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Proposed loan.

Synopsis:

Confirms telegram. Syndicate desires to loan 200,000,000 Kuping taels. Minister asks instructions.

No 2225.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 12, 1895.

To the Honorable,
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

(I have the honor to append on the overleaf a translation of my cipher telegram to you of this date relating to a proposal to loan two hundred millions Kuping taels to the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be,)

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Translation

Secretary of State.
MAY 19 1895

[Telegram sent in cipher]

Peking, May 12, 1895.

Gresham,

Washington.

May twelfth. American Syndicate represented by American Trading Company Shanghai desires me to present to Government of China proposal to loan two hundred millions taels. Shall I present it?

Denby.

P. 7½

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

From Peking

May 12, 1895

Gresham

Washington

Received M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAY 14 1895

Confirmed May 14/95

May twelfth. American syndicate represented by American Trading Company Shanghai desires me to present to Government of China proposal to loan two hundred millions taels. Shall I present it.

Denby.

No 2226.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 13, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

Rec'd June 20 '95

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Government thanks Minister.

Synopsis:

Yamên personally presented thanks to Minister for his conduct during the war. Government will notify the President.

No 2226.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 13, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a delegation of the Tsungli Yamên headed by Prince Kûng called on me the 11th instant to express formally the thanks of the Government of China on account of services rendered by me during the past few months.

I

I understand that Prince Kung will come on the same errand as soon as his health will permit him to do so.

I was informed by the delegation that instructions had been wired to the Chinese Minister at Washington to make known this action to the President.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Give to press.
Ack & file aa
JUN 19 1895

Press July 3 95

No 2227.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 14, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 1 1895

Rec'd 2 Aug 95

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GIVEN TO PRESS.
June 19
DEPT. OF STATE

Copied for Consular Reports

Sir:

Subject:

The Kuping tael.

Synopsis:

Its value now is $\frac{96}{1000}$ Shanghai tael. At last quotations $\frac{759}{1000}$ Shanghai tael equalled one Mexican dollar.

№ 2227.

Legation of the United States,
Peking. May 14, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

By the fourth Article of the Shimonoseki Treaty the war indemnity to be paid by China is two hundred millions Kuping Taels. This is the Imperial Treasury Tael.

At this time it is equivalent to $1\frac{96}{1000}$ Shanghai tael.

At the last quotations $\frac{759}{1000}$

Shanghai

Shanghai tael was equal to
one silver Mexican dollar.
Two hundred millions Kuping
taels may be taken to be now
equivalent to two hundred
and eighty eight million eight
hundred thousand ($288,800,000)
silver Mexican dollars.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

6

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 19 1895

No 2228.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 14, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secrtary of State.

Subject:

Japan appoints a Governor of Formosa etc.

Synopsis:

Japan requests China to appoint Commissioner under Shimonoseki Treaty.

One enclosure.

No 2228.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 14, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

1
2228 I have the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram received yesterday from Japan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Copy of telegram. Mr Dun to Mr Denby.

Telegram received.

Tokyo, May 13. 1895.

American Minister,

Peking.

May thirteenth. Japanese Government requests you to communicate to Chinese Government the following: the Japanese Government announce to the Chinese Government that His Excellency Admiral Viscount Kabayama Sukenori who has been appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan Governor of Formosa Pescadores and their dependencies has in addition been authorized to act as sole Commissioner of

Japan

Japan under last paragraph
Article five of treaty of
Shimonoseki and that His
Excellency the Governor will
arrive at his post of duty
in about two weeks' time and
will upon arrival be prepared
to perform the special services
confided to him. The Japanese
Government hope that the
Chinese Government will at
once appoint Chinese
Commissioner a Commissioner
to meet His Excellency the
Governor and that Chinese
Government will inform the
Japanese Government of the
names and rank of the
Commissioners appointed.

Dun.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with satisfaction
Copy to Secy of Navy, re
ferring to previous correspondence.
JUN 19 1895

No 2229.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 14, 1895.

Acd 20 June Gr M
& navy 20 June Gr M

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Guard removed from Monocacy.

Synopsis:

Have wired the Admiral that he can remove the guard. Mention that American missionaries remained at their posts.

№ 2229.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 14, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I received a telegram yesterday from Admiral Carpenter, asking if the Guard heretofor sent to the Monocacy for service at Peking - in case the Japanese should march on this City - could be removed.

The English, Russian, French, Italian.

Italian, and Spanish Legations still have their guards here, and companies of Chinese soldiers are still camped in front of all the Legations.

It is not likely, now that an exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Shimonoseki has been had, that the contingency, on which I asked for mariners to be sent to Peking, will ever happen.

The people are as quiet as I have ever known them to be.

It is but just, I think, to the American missionaries to mention the fact that they have remained at their posts, doing

doing efficiently their usual work during the troublous months through which we have passed - although no soldier of their nationality was on hand to protect them in case of danger.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 19 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Usual course.
File.
JUN 19 1895

№ 2230.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 14, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Incloses letter to Director of the Mint June 19. 95 Rec'd

Subject:

Precious metals.

Synopsis:

Sends to Director of the Mint additional answers to interrogatories.

No 2230.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 14, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I forward herewith under separate cover to the Director of the Mint additional answers to interrogatories relating to the precious metals heretofore sent me

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 19 1895

No 2237.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 15, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack'd June 21/95

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Ashmore land case.

Synopsis:

Prospect of favorable settlement.

№ 2231.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 15, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Department has been informed by many despatches from this Legation that the Ashmore land case is in process of discussion with the Tsungli Yamên. My last despatch to you on this subject was № 2087 of January 3d last.

I have now received from Consul

Consul Seymour the following telegram dated yesterday:

"Suatow officials
"instructed favorably.
"Shall negotiate
"earliest chance".

which seems to promise a favorable settlement of this troublesome business.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Filed under Legation of the U.S. to China

File.

Cranville, Indiana.
May 16th 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 20 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, my leave of absence having expired, I have this day left my home at this city en route to my post at Peking, China.

I shall sail from San Francisco for China on the steamer "City of Peking", the 25th instant, and my address up to that date will be c/o Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Thanking the Department for courtesy shown me during my stay in America,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.
Secretary of Legation, China.

norable
Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
To Agricultural Dep't
JUN 19 1895

No 2232.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 16, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 18 1895

Packed May 17

To Agriculture Dec 20 " June 95 m
To Navy Dec 20 " June 95 m

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Zikawei Observatory.

Synopsis:

The Observatory asks Governmental aid to buy a telescope.

One enclosure.

No 2232.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 16, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have been requested
by Rev Stanislas Chevalier,
Director of the Observatory
Zikawei, near Shanghai to
1/232 foward to you the enclosed
circular.
The object thereof, as appears
in a letter enclosing the
circular, is to induce the
Government of the United
States

States to support the observatory by a grant of money.

In acknowledging the receipt of these papers I have not held out any hope that any appropriation would be made for this purpose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Circular.

(A)

(Enclosure in No.2232.)

THE METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETICAL
OBSERVATORY
ZI-KA-WEI, NEAR SHANGHAI, CHINA.

The Zi-ka-wei Observatory, founded in 1873 by the French Roman Catholic Mission of Kiang-nan, has been provided by the same with all the instruments necessary for the study of Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism, and from that time it has not ceased to pursue actively the study of those two branches of science. The work of the Observatory comprises 3 parts:-

1st. The first part is a public service accepted out of good will;and it may be said gratuitously, in behalf of the port of Shanghai. This manifold service includes : the service of the time-ball by which the exact time is given to the port of Shanghai by the fall of a meridian ball; a daily bulletin,posted up at Shanghai,contains informations on the weather at Shanghai and along the coast of China; the typhoon and storm warnings by means of signals hoisted up at a semaphore.

2d. The second part of our work is composed of hourly meteorological and magnetical observations published in monthly bulletins,which make at the end of each year a volume in -4to of over 200 pages.

3d. The third part comprises special studies on meteorological or magnetical subjects; the whole of which comprises already 26 memoirs.

(A)

But up to the present the study of astronomy has been altogether left aside. When the service of the time-ball was inaugurated at Shanghai, twelve years ago, by the care of the Municipal Council of the French Settlement, the Observatory received, at the expenses of that Council a little transit instrument good for the determination of the time but altogether inadequate to astronomical observations properly so called. This absence of instruments fit for astronomical studies we have seen it regretted by many learned men. To quote but one only, Mr. A. Tissandier relating in La Nature No. 944, his visit to the Zi-ka-wei Observatory expressed his regret of seeing us neglecting astronomy. Our too limited staff had prevented us till now, just as much as the lack of pecuniary means, to think seriously about giving to our Observatory a so eagerly longed-for development. At present we would be in a better condition even to undertake a series of studies in that so interesting branch of science. But it is quite impossible that the Catholic Mission, which has made so many expenses to found the Observatory and maintain it in its present state, make to itself the expenses for such an establishment. It is even impossible that it can suffice for the cost of the instrument which we wish to set up in the first place i.e. an equatorial telescope of becoming size. We must then necessarily have recourse to the generosity of those interested in the advance of science and particularly in the studies made at Zi-ka-wei. The city of Shanghai profiting above all by our work, it was then quite natural that we first of all address ourselves to it. And that we have

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altogether left undone. When the service of the time-ball
was inaugurated at Shanghai,twelve years ago,by the Muni-
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but altogether inadequate to astronomical observations
properly so called. This absence of instruments fit for
astronomical studies we have also regretted by many
learned men. To quote but one only,Mr.A.Hiaamatsu relat-
ing in La Nature No.924,his visit to the Zi-ka-wei Observa-
tory expressed his regret of seeing us neglecting astronomy.
Our too limited staff has prevented us still now,just as much
as the lack of pecuniary means,to think seriously about
giving to our Observatory a so eagerly longed-for develop-
ment. At present we would be in a better condition even
to undertake a series of studies in that so interesting
branch of science. But it is quite impossible that the
Catholic Mission,which has made so many expenses to found
the Observatory and maintain it in its present state, make
to itself the expenses for such an establishment. It is
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struments which we wish to set up in the first place i.e.
an equatorial telescope of becoming size. We must then
necessarily have recourse to the generosity of those inter-
ested in the advance of science and particularly in the stud-
ies made at Zi-ka-wei. The duty of Shanghai presiding
above all by our work,it was then quite natural that we
first of all address ourselves to it. And that we have

done in demanding from the two Settlements (English and French) to be so kind as to contribute each for a sum of ₤ 400 to the setting up of an equatorial telescope at the Zi-ka-wei Observatory. That proposal brought before the meeting of the Ratepayers of the English Settlement on the 12th of March. by Mr.G.J.Morrison and seconded by Mr.J.Henningson, has been received with the marks of the greatest sympathy and voted unanimously.

The following is the report of the meeting as has been inserted in the newspapers of Shanghai:-

Mr.Morrison - I beg to propose Resolution XI:-

Resolution XI. - That the Council be and are authorized to grant a sum not exceeding ₤ 400 towards the cost of erecting an Equatorial Telescope at the Sicawei Observatory

Père Chevalier and his colleagues have done a very great deal for these Settlements.(Hear,hear.) By establishing and working a time-ball and Observatory,they have conferred a boon upon every one directly and indirectly associated with shipping,and that is the entire community. The advantage to steamers visiting this port of being able to get the exact time to set their chronometers is one that cannot be over estimated, and in addition to that, the weather reports from the various stations are collected at Sicawei and the present state of the weather at various places, and forecasts as to the future state of the weather, are indicated by signals,and published in a way that makes the information readily accessible to all those interested in the subject. Now, towards the expense of all this, I believe this Settlement has never subscribed anything, and it is only fair that we should do something to show our ap-

done in demanding from the two Settlements (English and French) to be so kind as to contribute each for a sum of ₹ 400 to the setting up of an equatorial telescope at the Zi-ka-wei Observatory. That proposal brought before the meeting of the Ratepayers of the English Settlement on the 12th of March.by Mr.G.J.Morrison and seconded by Mr.J.Hen-ningson, has been received with the marks of the greatest sympathy and voted unanimously.

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which have been
preciation of the services rendered by Pere Chevalier.(Hear, hear.) I might probably stop here because I feel I have the support of the meeting,but in case anyone should ask what is the use of an equatorial telescope I think I will say one or two words. (After a few words on the subject Mr.Morrison concluded his speech by the following words):- So it will be in this case,and I am sure if we assist in placing in the hands of Père Chevalier this valuable instrument, although we do not what results will be obtained by it,not only the community here but the world at large will be much the richer. I have great pleasure in proposing the resolution authorizing the grant.

Mr.J.Henningsen - I have much pleasure in seconding that proposition.

Mr.Scott (Chairman of the Council).- I should like to say a word or two,for I quite agree that the Sicawei Observatory has done a great deal for Shanghai. It has given us the exact time,which is an absolute necessity for proper navigation,and therefore the safety of vessels which leave this port,and all of us whether owners, shipping-masters, or insurance companies, are indebted to the meteorological signals which are of so much importance,and which have been provided by the Observatory for years. In most parts of the world the obtaining of these things costs money. In Hongkong,the Government recognizes their importance by having a paid astronomer. We,however,receive the service free of cost from the Sicawei Observatory. I think,therefore, after the gratuitous receipt for so many years of this valuable information, and information which must have cost something to get,that it is some recognition on our part,and it would be a graceful act if we marked our appreciation of

which have been

preciation of the services rendered by Pere Chevalier. (Hear, hear.) I might probably stop here because I feel I have the support of the meeting, but in case anyone should ask what is the use of an equatorial telescope I think I will say one or two words. (After a few words on the subject Mr. Morrison concluded his speech by the following words):- So it will be in this case, and I am sure if we succeed in placing in the hands of Pere Chevalier this valuable instrument, although we do not what results will be obtained by it, not only the community here but the world at large will be much the richer. I have great pleasure in proposing the resolution authorising the grant.

Mr. J. Hamilton - I have much pleasure in seconding that proposition.

Mr. Scott (Chairman of the Council). - I should like to say a word or two, for I quite agree that the Sidereal Observatory has done a great deal for Ormond. It has given us the exact time, which is an absolute necessity for proper navigation, and therefore the safety of vessels which leave this port, and all of us whether owners, shipping-masters, or insurance companies, are indebted to the meteorological signals which are of so much importance, and which have been provided by the Observatory for years. In most parts of the world the obtaining of these things costs money. In Hongkong, the movement recognises their importance by having a paid astronomer. We, however, receive the service free of cost from the Sidereal Observatory. I think, therefore, after the gratuitous receipt for so many years of this valuable information, and information which must have cost something to get, that it is some recognition on our part, and it would be a graceful act if we marked our appreciation of

these benefits by giving the donation now asked for. (Applause.)

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

A similar reception of my demand has been made at the meeting of the French Municipal Council on the 1st of April and the Council granted likewise a sum of L 400 to the Observatory for the same end. Besides the shipping companies established at Shanghai have promised to subscribe for the same purpose a sum, the amount of which their agents have not been able to fix immediately, but the sum total may perhaps,be equivalent to L 400. But this sum of L 1200 will be very little for an Equatorial telescope of convenient size, for instance of an aperture of 20 inches; very little especially for a complete astronomical observatory.

I have made up my mind to address myself to all those to whom the Lord has distributed,together with fortune, the love of sciences and the desire of utilizing for its advance the fortune they possess. It is to them to whom I make application,begging them to be so kind as to contribute,according to the pecuniary means they may dispose of,to that development of the Zi-ka-wei Observatory. I am aware that to solicit thus of the public a subscription in favour of a private institution,it would be necessary to be able to present,simultaneously,titles to the benevolence and guarantees that the solicited money will be usefully employed for the proposed end. But the Zi-ka-wei Observatory can present,I believe,both. Its titles to the benevolence it is its past,and its work of which I have spoken about above: titles which,as it has been seen,are far from being denied by the community of Shanghai. The said work constitutes,

these benefits by giving the donation now asked for. (Applause.)

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

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I have made up my mind to address myself to all those to whom the Lord has distributed, together with fortune, the love of sciences and the desire of utilizing for its advance the fortune they possess. It is to them to whom I make application, begging them to be so kind as to contribute, according to the pecuniary means they may dispose of, to that development of the Zi-ka-wei Observatory. I am aware that to solicit them of the public a subscription in favour of a private institution, it would be necessary to be able to present, simultaneously, titles to the benevolence and guarantees that the solicited money will be usefully employed for the proposed end. But the Zi-ka-wei Observatory can present, I believe, both. Its title to the benevolence it is its past, and its work of which I have spoken about above; title which, as it has been seen, are far from being denied by the community of Shanghai. The said work constitutes,

Add. by Number and File

also, I presume, the best guarantee that the asked-for money will be usefully employed. My claim being founded on these considerations, I dare hope that my request will be received kindly and that numerous benefactors will be willing to help us to succeed in this useful undertaking.

Stanislas CHEVALIER S.J.
Director of the Observatory
Zi-ka-wei, near Shanghai
8 April 1895.

Subject:
Proposal for loan

Synopsis:
Instruction to Minister to confine action to formal presentation of petition.

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Stanislas CHEVALIER S.J.

Director of the Observatory

Zi-ka-wei, near Shanghai

8 April 1899.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 19 1895

No 2233.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 16. 1895.

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REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Proposal for loan.

Synopsis:
Instruction to Minister to confine action to formal presentation of parties.

No. 2233.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 16. 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a translation of your cipher telegram of the 14th instant relating to the presentation of a proposal for a loan. This telegram came to hand this day at 9:40 A.M.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Translation.

[Telegram received in cipher.]

Washington, May 14. 1895.

Denby Minister,

Peking.

May fourteenth. You will not in any manner lend your Diplomatic influence to aid the proposal for a loan and will confine your action to a formal presentation of the parties interested, if in your judgment such action appears proper.

Uhl acting.

[This telegram was directed by the President]

Confirm.

Legation of the United States
Peking, May 16, 1895.

Confirmed May 23/95

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 16 1895

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company, and are received for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

CHIEF CLERK
Received
MAY 16 1895
Department of State.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

8 31 am

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	No. OF WORDS.		FROM
27	Dli	Ra	74	Govt	Peking

RECEIVED at Washn DC May 16 1895

Gresham

Washington (DC)
May Sixteenth attention called to
Number 272(274) December fifteenth 1887
to me applicants showed
satisfy Department. they Five address
you. Denby

№ 2234.

Legation of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 17 1895
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Peking, May 17, 1895.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack, referring to telegram of June 22 (confirmed June 25)
JUN 26 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd June 26/95

Subject:

Applications for government contracts.

Synopsis:

Parties should receive Department's approval before presentation of proposals by Minister.

No 2234.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 17. 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Upon the receipt of your telegram of the fourteenth instant I sent you the telegram of which a copy is appended.

My telegram of the twelfth instant was sent before I had seen Mr W. S. Emens, who is the agent of the American Syndicate which now seeks to make a loan

loan to China.
It was sent out of an abundance of caution, though I reasonably supposed that this gentleman, who has been long in the Government service, knew of the existence of the rule set out in Mr Bayard's despatch to me № 272 of December 15th, 1887.
He did in fact know of it. He now informs me that he has wired to his New York principals to confer with you. The rule cited is in brief that the agents of the Government abroad shall abstain "from the furtherance of individual plans and contracts

contracts connected with
foreign Governments until
they have been submitted to
this Department and
received its approval."
I am satisfied that the
Department is anxious - as
I also am - to advance
American interests in China,
and that it will lend its
aid to all persons of character
and responsibility who desire
to engage in any reputable
enterprise in this country.
I beg to observe that the rule
quoted is the best that can
be devised on this subject.
Its operation need not be
invidious. The Department,
being

being satisfied that any number of parties seeking its aid were responsible, might, without impropriety, indorse them all successively, and let each of them engage in competition with equal advantages.

Your telegram of the fourteenth instant, wherein you instruct me "to confine your (my) action to a formal presentation of the parties interested, if in your (my) judgment such action appears proper" throws too much responsibility on me, in view of the fact, that it is exceedingly difficult, if not

not impossible for me, to ascertain here the responsibility of American syndicates, the regularity of their organization, the personal liability of the members, and other matters connected therewith.

If by "formal presentation of the parties interested" is meant a mere personal introduction, such a procedure is not practicable in China, except in the case of officials, or distinguished strangers.

If it is meant that I shall forward the scheme of the applicants to the Government, such action, unless accompanied by the statement that I assumed

assumed no responsibility whatever, would necessarily be taken as a recommendation, and if I expressly disclaimed any responsibility the parties would be received with distrust. It seems to me, that before any introduction whatever is made by the Minister of parties, who seek contracts, or concessions, he should be explicitly informed, as the rule quoted provides, that the said parties are persons of character, and responsibility. Knowing that indispensable fact, he can then with a clear conscience introduce them to the Government of China

China by forwarding to the
proper officials any papers
they may desire to submit.
I have advised Mr Emens,
and also Mr A. V. Bash, who
represents a Railroad and
Mining Syndicate to submit
their papers to you and
to secure instructions to me -
if it be your pleasure to
send any.
There are abundant intimations
that there will be many
Syndicates both European and
American, in the field here.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

(over)

[Copy of telegram sent]

Peking, May 16, 1895.

Gresham,

Washington.

May sixteenth. Attention called to number 272 December 15th, 1887 to me. Applicants should satisfy Department. They will address you.

Denby.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 1 1895

No 2235.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 17, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 1 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Acd. 3 July 95 M
To C. A. College 3 July 95 M

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Cotton States and International Exposition Company.

Synopsis:

Duty on goods exported waived. Appropriate orders to officials issued.

One enclosure

No. 2235.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 17, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 2223 of the eleventh instant I informed you that I had applied to the Tsungli Yamên for an order extending to the representatives of the "Cotton States and International Exposition Company" the courtesies which are usually extended to representatives of such

such Expositions, and declaring that goods exported for exhibition be relieved from the payment of export duties.

I have now the honor to enclose a translation of the reply of the Yamên to my communication from which it will be seen that my requests have been courteously granted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby, May 16, 1895.

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

May 16, 1895.

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 11th instant, wherein you state that there will be held in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America from the 18th of September to the 31st of December 1895 an International Exposition of the products of all countries; that Chinese artisans for the purpose of taking part in this Exposition are permitted to go to the United States and goods are permitted to be

imported

imported for exhibition without payment of duties; that a Chinese subject Mr Kee Ouyang has the control for the erection and maintenance of a typical Chinese village in which the products of this great Empire will be displayed and the customs of the country will be illustrated by artisans, actors and other persons. Your Excellency requested that we would notify the local authorities along the coast - particularly of Canton, to assist Mr Kee in all proper ways in the discharge of his duties and to make an order, as is usual on such occasions

occasions, that all articles despatched from China for exhibition purposes to be allowed to be exported without payment of duties, etc.

The International Exhibition which is to take place in Georgia will be a splendid affair and having received Your Excellency's kindly Expressions with regard thereto, China must naturally acquiesce in your wishes.

The Yamên have, therefore, addressed the Ministers Superintendent of Northern and Southern Trade, the Governor General of Canton, and the Inspector General of

of Customs, instructing them to issue [redacted] to the various Superintendents and Commissioners of Customs, to issue notifications for the information of artisans and merchants at the various ports and stating that any wishing to take part in, and go to the Exhibition, are at liberty to do so. Further, all goods exported from China for exhibition purposes will be allowed to be sent free of duty.

Cards with compliments of Ministers.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
JUL 1 1895

No. 2236.

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 1 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Peking, May 18, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of despatches Nos 1042 to 1044 inclusive.

№ 2236.

Legation of the United States,
Peking. May 18, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows:
№ 1042 of March 29 last;
№ 1043 of April 2 last;
№ 1044 of April 4 last;
also a box containing the gold watch intended for Commander Yuan Chin Kao to whom I will send it as soon

soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Ark. Fu

No 2237.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. JUL 1 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUR. AU JUL 1 1895

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 20, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 1 1895 DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

The condition of Formosa.

Synopsis:

Insurrection, riots, the "Concord" sent thither.

One enclosure.

No 2237.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 20, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1
237

I enclose herewith a clipping from the North China News of the 9th instant giving an account of the condition of Formosa.

I have been informed by Admiral Carpenter that in accordance with a recommendation from me he has ordered the the "Concord" to proceed to the

the island.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Clipping from North China News, May 9th, 1895.

TAIPEHFU, FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Formosa is in anything but a state of peaceful anticipation of the coming of the Japanese, and these plucky little people will find that the greatest struggle of the whole war is yet to come. It is one thing to secure a cage of animals but it is quite another to tame them. Eighty thousand Chinese soldiers are practically in command of the island, the government is without authority and is unable to exert the slightest influence. At the port of Hobe are stationed the foreign officers of the Chinese Customs and the British Consul, but the foreigners and their interests centre here at Taipehfu, thirteen miles up the river, which is unfortunately also the seat of trouble, as it is the capital and headquarters of many Chinese officials.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

At a consultation called a few days ago, the Governor informed the foreigners present, that he had lost all control of his people and unless foreign powers intervened or sufficient foreign protection was provided, as soon as it was officially known that the treaty had been ratified, Formosa would be thrown into a state of anarchy and rebellion that would sweep over the whole island. The mandarins of all grades would be first to fall and then a deadly war of factions would continue until the stronger had totally conquered the weaker. Therefore he was unable to offer the least protection to foreign lives and property.

THE OUTBREAK.

That the Chinese soldiers are beginning to feel their strength is evident from the rows and [illegible]s which are almost of daily occurrence. The description of the riot which occurred on the 22nd portrays well the condition of affairs. On the 20th the Governor sent his mother to Canton and was sending her baggage along two days later, but as the soldiers were carrying it through the streets they were stopped by the inhabitants and the luggage examined. This being reported to Admiral Yang, he sent a messenger to the Governor to advise him not to send the baggage just then, as it would probably be plundered. This man met the soldiers carrying the baggage and ordered them back, but not appreciating such interference, the soldiers proceeded to jump on the offender and gave him a severe beating. As soon as he could escape he returned at once to the Admiral, and reported that he had been attacked while doing his duty, whereupon the Admiral with a company of his soldiers started out to investigate. As soon as they were seen approaching, the Governor's soldiers returned to the Governor's *yamen*, and closed the gates; naturally this created a great deal of excitement and a big crowd of natives [illegible] outside. The Colonel in command [illegible] Governor's soldiers seems to have been on bad terms with his men, owing to his appropiating all of 800 taels, that had been left by the Governor's mother as a gift to the soldiers on her departure; and as he made his appearance and was rash enough to give orders, he was immediately [illegible] Governor's [illegible] conveying [illegible] Governor's *yamen* would be looted, and received six bullets in his back for his pains. By this time a great hubbub was going on outside and the Governor's soldiers proceeded to fire on the crowd, by putting their rifles up over the wall, inclining them to what they considered the right angle and then discharging them. After about two hundred rounds had been fired, the Governor made his appearance and succeeded in quieting them, but not until eighteen unarmed inhabitants of the city had been killed, two severely and twenty more or less wounded. The wounded were taken to the hospital, but the Chinese doctor in charge had barricaded the doors and refused to let them in. The poor fellows were placed beside the door and were left to die, until an officer whose attention was called to it, broke in the door and forced Doctor Chow to attend to them. This is the same doctor who replaced a foreign doctor because he satisfied the Governor that he could run the hospital much cheaper.

THE PESCADORES.

The commander and chief of the Pescadores, a poor old man eighty years of age, lame and nearly blind, arrived here several day ago, and immediately came and gave himself up to the Governor. He will probably be called before the Board of Punishments and end his career at the hands of the headsman, for besides losing the Pescadores, the poor old man is in sore difficulty owing to a little act of anticipation. Almost before the fighting had commenced the Governor here received a telegram stating that two Japanese men-of-war had been sunk. His Excellency wishing to encourage such conduct, answered that they were entitled to twenty thousand taels, the scheduled reward for the capture of two men-of-war. Some of the money on hand at the Pescadores was therefore taken and divided among certain officers, probably on the basis of a huge confidence, for they wisely considered it safer to secure the money first, as the matter of sinking the two men-of-war was but of small moment, and could be accomplished without any difficulty at their pleasure during the day. In the heat of the battle they evidently forgot their obligation, for it is now an old story that they left in great confusion scarcely firing a shot.

ITEMS.

The British gunboat *Redbreast* is about twelve miles down the river and near Hobe, so that the only protection at present offered British merchants is that afforded by twenty-five Germans from the flag-ship *Irene*. H.M.S. *Spartan* arrived at the port yesterday, but the commander has not yet decided that he will sent a detachment, although one familiar with the situation would not dispute that protection is greatly needed, and needed at once. It is hoped that an American vessel will at least give us a call, and as a U.S. Consular agent has been appointed here, it is quite likely our hopes will be realised. Mr. Bill Waters, whom I think is known in Shanghai, has been engaged by the Governor as Chief Artillery Instructor at a salary of $300 per month, Mr. Prebble is assistant Instructor at $150 per month, and a Mr. Christie, who has at least the advantage of having seen guns before, has been engaged as Infantry Instructor at $150 a month. The three gentlemen are stationed at Kelung.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
JUN 1 1895
No. 2238.

Ask-file

Refer to File

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 1 1895

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 1 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 20, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Appointment of Commissioner.

Synopsis:

Li Ching-fong named Commissioner to proceed to Formosa.

No 2238.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 20, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a copy of a telegram sent by me this day to the American Minister at Tokyo.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

(over)

Derby

[Telegram sent to Mr Dun.]

Peking, May 20, 1895.

American Minister,

Tokyo.

May twentieth. The Chinese Government requests you to communicate the following to the Japanese Government: Li Ching fong Ex-Chinese Minister and officer wearing the button of the second rank was appointed the eighteenth instant Commissioner to proceed to Formosa to melt the Japanese Governor.

Derby.

Legation of the United States

Peking, May 21st 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

MAY 20 1895

Received May 23/95

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

CHIEF CLERK, Received ..... 1895 Department of State.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
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GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

2 27 pm

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
44	W	Mg	16	Tort

RECEIVED at Washn. D.C. May 21 1895

Gresham, Washington

May twenty first China ordered all officials Civil and Military to leave Formosa.

Denby

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY.
JUL 1 1895

No. 2238

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 21, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 1 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Formosa.

Synopsis:

All Chinese officials ordered to quit the island.

No 2239 B

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 21, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Emperor of China issued a decree yesterday "ordering Fang Ching sung, Acting Governor of Formosa, to retire from his office and come to Peking, and all the civil and military officials, high and low, are ordered to return to the mainland

mainland."

I informed the Government of Japan of the issuing of this decree and wired to you as follows:

"Gresham Washington,

"May twenty first. China

"ordered all officials,

"civil and military to

"leave Formosa. Denby."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. JUL 1 1895
INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 1 1895 DEPT. OF STATE
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JUL 5 1895
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JUL 5 1895

Ack. Ltr. with thanks

Given to Press

No. 2239.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 21, 1895.

Rec'd July 5.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Peace Negotiations.

Synopsis:

Documentary History thereof enclosed.

One enclosure.

No 2239

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 21, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1
2239

I enclose herewith a supplement of the Peking and Tientsin Times of the 18th instant containing the Documentary History of the Peace Negotiations between China and Japan.

pl

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Supplement of Peking and Tientsin Times, May 18th, 1895.

[illegible]ory [illegible]egotiations [illegible] and Japan.

TELEGRAM FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

COMMUNICATED THROUGH U. S. LEGATION.

Tokio, February 17th 1895.

The Japanese Government declare that the despatch to Japan of another Chinese Peace Mission will be wholly useless unless, besides the payment of a war indemnity and the admission of the complete independence of Corea, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries come prepared to negotiate under full powers upon the basis of the cession of territory as a consequence of war and an agreement to conclude definite treaties for the regulation of future intercourse. There are other questions of less importance which will also require adjustment. The Japanese Government reserve to themselves any additional demands which may in their judgment be either necessary or desirable.

TELEGRAM FROM CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Peking, February 23rd, 1895.

(Abstract).— Announces appointment of Viceroy Li Hung-chang as Plenipotentiary, with full powers to negotiate a Treaty in accordance with the terms indicated in the telegram of February 17th, 1895 from the Japanese Government; sends text of Letters Patent, and asks that the place of meeting be named. Also requests that the privilege of telegraphic communication in cipher with his Government, refused by Japan to the last Chinese Plenipotentiary, be accorded to the present one.

TELEGRAM FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Tokio, March 1st, 1895.

The place of meeting will be Shimonoseki. After the full powers of the Chinese Plenipotentiary have been presented and found to be in good and due form, the Japanese Government will permit Chinese Plenipotentiary to communicate with his Government in cipher. Upon receipt of a copy of the Chinese text of the Letters Patent, the Japanese Government will arrange the date of meeting of the Plenipotentiaries.

LETTERS PATENT FROM EMPEROR OF CHINA TO HIS PLENIPOTENTIARY, LI HUNG-CHANG.

(Translation).

Peking, March 3rd, 1895.

The Emperor of China proclaims these Letters Patent by Imperial Authority.

Being desious of re-establishing sincere relations of friendship with the Emperor of Japan, we specially appoint Li Hung-chang, Earl of the First Rank, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli and Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports, as our Ambassador with Full Powers to confer with the Plenipotentiaries with Full Powers appointed by Japan, and to conjointly negotiate with them and act as circumstances may require. He has Full Powers to settle the terms of a Treaty of Peace and to sign and seal the same.

The said Ambassador is a public-spirited and loyal officer to his country. During his previous career he has established the name of rendering meritorious services to his Government, and he will certainly be able in a very careful manner to perform his duties and bring about a close union of friendship between the two countries, thus fulfilling the trust we have reposed in him.

The terms of the Treaty agreed upon, however, must be submitted for Our inspection, and if they are found to be satisfactory and in order they will receive Our Imperial Sanction.

TELEGRAM FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Tokio, March 10th, 1895.

The draft Letters Patent as telegraphed is satisfactory and being duly signed and sealed will be accepted by the Japanese Government. The time of meeting of the Plenipotentiaries will be communicated after the arrival of the Chinese Plenipotentiary at Shimonoseki. In order, however, that necessary preparations may be made, the Chinese Plenipotentiary should arrange his departure so as to reach Shimonoseki not earlier than two weeks from this date. The Japanese Government wish to know as soon as possible contemplated date of departure and number of suite of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.

TELEGRAM FROM CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Peking, March [illegible] 1895.

Total staff and servants of Chinese Plenipotentiary one hundred and twenty-[illegible]. Date of departure from Tientsin March 15th, to arrive Shimonoseki March 19th. If agreeable to Japanese Government, Ambassador will prefer to live with his staff on board his two steamers which have been specially fitted up; this will make it unnecessary for Japanese Government to take trouble in arranging accommodations.

JAPANESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES ANNOUNCE THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Shimonoseki, March 19th, 1895.

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs has the honor to announce to His Excellency the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has appointed His Excellency Count Ito Hirobumi, Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Minister President of State and the undersigned as His Plenipotentiaries to conclude with the duly authorized Plenipotentiary of China, a Treaty of Peace, and has confided to them Full Powers for that purpose.

Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu (L.S.)
His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY ANNOUNCES HIS APPOINTMENT AND ARRIVAL.

Shimonoseki, March 19th, 1895.

His Excellency
Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu,
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Excellency,

The undersigned Ambassador Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of this date, wherein Your Excellency informs the undersigned of the appointment of His Excellency Count Ito Hirobumi, Junni, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Minister President of State, and of Your Excellency, as Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, to conclude with the duly authorized Plenipotentiary of China a Treaty of Peace, and has confided to them Full Powers for that purpose.

The undersigned has the honour, on his part, to inform Your Excellency that he has been duly appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of China as His Ambassador Plenipotentiary to conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan a Treaty of Peace, and that he is clothed with Full Powers for that purpose.

The undersigned has further to advise Your Excellency of his arrival at this port in the forenoon of this day, and that he awaits the pleasure of the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to fix an early date for a meeting in order to exchange the respective Full Powers and to enter upon negotiations with a view to the conclusion of Peace between the two nations.

The undersigned avails of this occasion to assure Your Excellency of his highest consideration.

Li Hung-chang (L. S.)

Ambassador Plenipotentiary, Senior Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China, Viceroy of Chihli and Earl of the First Rank.

Letter from Viceroy's Secretaries to Secretary of Japanese Foreign Office regarding a residence provided for the Chinese Mission by Japanese Government.

Shimonoseki, March 19th, 1895.

We have reported to His Excellency the Ambassador about the arrangements so kindly made by your Government for his entertainment on shore, and have described to him the buildings and their beautiful surroundings and appointments.

His Excellency desires us to express his hearty thanks for this kind forethought and hopes that in a few days the weather will become mild enough to permit him to occupy these pleasant quarters. His physicians advise him to remain on board for a short time longer, as he has to be very careful about exposing himself to cold or damp weather.

His Excellency will avail of the first opportunity to express his thanks in person for this courteous attention.

Japanese Plenipotentiaries Appoint First Meeting.

Shimonoseki, March 19th, 1895.

The undersigned, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, have the honour to acquaint His Excellency the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China that the first meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers will, if the time is convenient to His Excellency, be held on the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the place selected for the purpose.

The undersigned will on that occasion be prepared to make with the Chinese Plenipotentiary a reciprocal exchange of Full Powers.

Count Ito Hirobumi
Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu
H. J. M's Plenipotentiaries.

Letters Patent from Emperor of Japan to his Plenipotentiaries.

Mutsuhito, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan and seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty from time immemorial,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting!

With a view to the restoration of peace between Our Empire and that of China and to the maintenance of friendly intercourse in the future:

We, reposing special trust and confidence in Count Ito Hirobumi, Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Our Minister President of State, and Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu, Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Our Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and having full knowledge of their wisdom and ability and their fidelity in the public service and diligence in the discharge of duties, do hereby name them as Our Plenipotentiaries.

We have given to Our Plenipotentiaries Full Powers to meet and treat, either separately or conjointly, with the Plenipotentiary of China, and to conclude and sign a Treaty of Peace.

We shall examine all stipulations which Our said Plenipotentiaries may agree upon and, finding such stipulations proper and in good and due form, We shall ratify them.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set Our signature and caused the Great Seal of the Empire to be affixed.

Done at Hiroshima, this fifteenth day of the third month of the twenty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the two thousand five hundred and fifty-fifth year from the Coronation of the Emperor Jimmu. (March 15th, 1895).

Seal of Empire. (Sign-Manual).

(Countersigned). Count Ito Hirobumi
Minister President of State.

China Proposes Armistice.

Shimonoseki, March 20th, 1895.

The Ambassador Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China proposes, as a preliminary to the opening of negotiations for peace, that an Armistice be agreed upon and immediately put in operation for a certain period, during which time all hostile operations both on land and at sea shall be completely suspended by the armed forces of China and Japan.

The Ambassador Plenipotentiary in presenting this proposition recalls the fact that some months ago when a proposition of a similar character was submitted through the medium of the Ministers of the United States in Peking and Tokio, the Japanese Government replied that the question could be considered when negotiations between accredited Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments had been entered upon.

The Ambassador Plenipotentiary has been clothed with full powers to negotiate and sign a Treaty of lasting peace and friendship. He is animated by a sincere desire to effect the object of his high mission, and he feels that it is an important preliminary to successful negotiations that an agreement be made for an Armistice.

Terms of Armistice demanded by Japan.

Shimonoseki, March 21st, 1895.

The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan cannot regard the conclusion of an armistice as an essential prerequisite to successful negotiations for peace at this distance from the seat of all warlike operations. Nevertheless they will consent to a suspension of hostilities upon conditions that will guarantee an equality of benefit to the two Powers.

Having in view the actual military situation as well as the relative consequences of an interruption of warlike operations, the Imperial Japanese Plenipotentiaries announce as such conditions, the occupation by Japanese Troops of Taku, Tientsin and Shan-hai-kuan as well as the Fortresses and Fortifications at those places; the surrender by the Chinese Forces at those places of all arms and munitions of war; the control by the Japanese Military Authorities of the Railway between Tientsin and Shan-hai-kuan, and the payment by China of a war contribution, commensurate in amount with the length of the armistice.

If these conditions are acceded to, the time when the armistice is to take effect, its duration, the lines of demarcation between the Japanese and Chinese armies and other details may be at once elaborated.

In view of the present answer of the Imperial Japanese Plenipotentiaries, and in order to prevent any future misunderstanding it would seem to be important to point out that the reply made by the Imperial Government of Japan to the earlier proposition of the Chinese Govern- for an armistice, does not bear the exact significance attached to it by His Excellency the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China. The words employed on the occasion by the Government of Japan were as follows:

"The conditions of an armistice, in the event the Japanese Government should conclude to grant one, will be made known at the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries."

China refuses Japan's terms of Armistice.

Shimonoseki, March 24th, 1895.

The Ambassador Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China regrets that the conditions of armistice, as contained in the memorandum of the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, are of such a character that it is not possible for him to accept them.

Having come to Japan to ask for peace and with a sincere desire for its attainment, he feels that the suspension of hostilities for a brief period during the negotiations, as proposed in his memorandum of the twentieth instant, would be alike honourable to and consistent with the interests of both countries.

Notwithstanding his failure to secure the acquiescence of the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in a proposal which he regards as both reasonable in its terms and sustained by international practice, he will continue unabated his efforts to bring the negotiations to a successful issue.

Attempt to assassinate Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Telegram from Chinese Embassy to Peking Government.

Shimonoseki, March 24th 1895.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Viceroy met Japanese Plenipotentiaries about armistice; was told of intention to attack Formosa. Returning through street in his sedan chair at 4 o'clock he was fired at by a Japanese in citizen dress and was struck by a bullet from 32 calibre revolver. Only one shot was fired. Assassin ran into a shop and was there arrested by police. Bullet entered left cheek one inch under eye which is uninjured. Viceroy attended by his own two doctors and Japanese army surgeons. They probed wound and searched for bullet but failed to find it and will renew search shortly. Wound serious but not necessarily fatal. Viceroy shows great fortitude, converses freely with clear mind and insists on attending to public business. Emperor has sent his doctors from Hiroshima. Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu called to express regret. Order preserved by military and police. Viceroy now resting quietly.

Details from members of Embassy.

The Viceroy was shot while in his sedan chair as was it turning from the main street into the short avenue leading to the temple occupied by the Embassy. The assassin stood amongst the spectators who lined the streets; he suddenly stepped forward, drew a revolver from his sleeve, fired at Viceroy at a distance of six feet and then fled, followed by police. He rushed into a shop where he was secured after a struggle. The revolver taken from him had one empty shell and four unexploded cartridges in its chambers. At the time, the Viceroy was wearing gold-rimmed spectacles and had lowered them slightly to look before him over the glasses. The bullet shattered the left glass without touching its metal rim, and penetrated deep into the head under the left eye. Many fragments of glass were found in his clothing and chair, but luckily none entered the eye or wound.

In the confusion which ensued the chair bearers stopped panic-stricken but were soon urged on by the Japanese police, who drew swords and charged the excited mob. The chair was hurried to the temple, and police cleared the streets.

The Viceroy afterward said that he had not particularly observed the assassin, but had a confused recollection of seeing a man step forward and level a pistol a few feet off, and at the same moment he heard a report and felt a sudden pain in his left cheek. Raising his hand to his face he found a bleeding wound behind the empty frame of his spectacles; he pressed his handkerchief to the wound but soon felt faint and, his hand dropping, blood streamed down his face, jacket and robe. On reaching the temple he was nearly unconscious, and was carried to his room and placed on a sofa. Doctors Liu and Depasse soon arrived and found the wound bleeding freely. Whilst they were preparing to check the bleeding a handkerchief applied was soon soaked with blood. When bleeding had been stopped the wound was bandaged and the Viceroy allowed to rest for a while before probing for the bullet was begun.

Several Japanese doctors and hospital assistants had now arrived in hot haste. The hitherto quiet temple had become the centre of alarm and excitement, its corridors filled with Japanese officials hurrying to and fro or waiting anxiously in whispering groups for news from the sick chamber. The Japanese Plenipotentiaries, who had parted with the Viceroy shortly before, now came and with marked agitation expressed their horror at the deed and sympathy for its victim. Local officials, civil and military, followed with profuse assurances of regret.

The Viceroy's staff were assembled in his room and servants formed a sorrowful throng in verandah and courtyard. All were dreading the worst, for by this time it was known that the wound was deep and that the doctors had failed in their first exploration for the bullet. Without, a strong force of police surrounded the temple guarding all approaches; in the town martial law was proclaimed and the streets were patrolled by troops; but it was several days before the extent of the design upon the Viceroy's life was understood and fear of a formidable outbreak dismissed. The Governor and Chief-of-Police were removed from office; the police force was largely increased, and a distressingly minute search was made of the person and baggage of every passenger entering the town by sea or land.

On the second day the Emperor's physician and two Army Surgeons-general came by Imperial command to offer their services; each of them in turn examined and probed the wound long and carefully, but with no better success than the Viceroy's own doctors had met with—the bullet was not to be found.

On the third day the question whether or not the wound was mortal being undecided, the five physicians held a consultation as to the advisability of an operation to reach the bullet without incurring risk from further delay. It was decided to wait further developments; age, nervous shock and exhaustion from loss of blood were ranged against the possible success of a long, painful, surgical operation, and in the end this decision was justified, as no bad symptoms supervened, the wound healed kindly and the patient steadily gained strength. On being asked if he was willing to submit to an operation attended with some risk and certain to require long and absolute rest to heal, the Viceroy said that he would prefer to forego the operation and take his chance of life as he was, for the present crisis in the life of China required him to lose no time in arranging for peace. The day after the murderous attack he noticed the bloodstained robe he had worn, and when some one remarked to the Viceroy that this blood had been shed for his country his eyes filled with tears and he said with emotion "I would give my life also if that would avail anything."

Very gloomy and threatening were those days of suspense to the helpless Viceroy and his followers. The cause of China seemed hopeless indeed; her Envoy the victim of an assassin; her triumphant foe refusing to stay the sword while discussing peace; a new army about to embark against China; Japan frenzied for conquest; humiliating conditions demanded as the price of peace and even those yielded grudgingly.

This cheerless outlook preyed upon the Viceroy's mind and retarded his recovery; yet though sick at heart he bore up bravely, made light of his wound and drove his doctors to the verge of despair by his ceaseless activity of mind and disregard of personal comfort.

The balm of Armistice, the first real harbinger of peace, which the Japanese Government hastened to pour upon the Viceroy's wound, did far more for the cure of his weightier sorrow than the ministrations of his physicians. The better nature of the Japanese people asserted itself and bore fruit in this and in the modified conditions of the Treaty. The aged Viceroy on his couch was to them a type of his unfortunate country and they were, for the time, touched by a feeling of compassion and perhaps also by some compunctions of conscience. The cause of the weak had at length found an eloquent exponent in the "dumb mouth" of this grievous wound.

Much might be told of interesting incidents crowded within that eventful month; of hopes and fears; pleasures and disappointments; constant strain of excitement or of work, day and night, with the Viceroy himself, an example in spirit and energy to all of his staff, undismayed by calamities, regardless of his own ease and hopeful of the future,—but enough has been said to depict the character of a strong man when battling against a sea of troubles.

Trial and Sentence of the Assassin.

Decision in Court of Preliminary Examination.

Koyama Rokunosuke, real name Koyama Toyotaro, born on the 9th day of the 2nd month of the 2nd year of Meiji (1869), a *hemin* without profession, resident at No. 32, Oshimamura popularly called Oshima, Ouragun, Gumma prefecture, having been examined at the request of the Public Procurator on the charge of unconsummated murder preferred against him, the Court finds: The defendant believed that the troubles which broke out between China and Korea (?) at the end of last year, which eventually led to the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China, were due to the action of Viceroy Li, Minister of State and Viceroy of Chihli, and that the peace of the Orient could not be premanently restored without killing him. The defendant wished to proceed to China for the purpose of murdering the Viceroy, but the circumstances of the time did not allow him to carry out his object. Hearing, however, that Li was coming over to Akamagaseki city of Yamaguchi prefecture as Peace Envoy during the current month, he thought the opportunity should not be lost, and formed a decision to murder him. On the 11th March he purchased a revolver at the store of Kanamaru Kenjiro, Yokohama, a town in Kanagawa prefecture, and left Tokyo on the afternoon of the 12th instant, proceeding overland, and arrived at Akamagaseki on the 24th instant, and at about 4.10 p.m. the same day he fired the revolver aiming at the breast of Chinese Envoy from outside his palanquin, at Sotohamacho, Akamagaseki city. He, however, missed his aim and the bullet struck Li about one centimetre below the middle of the left eye's orbit and he thus failed to put into effect his murderous intention.

The proof being sufficient for the facts above cited, the act of defendant is considered to be a high crime to which the provision of Arts. 292, 112, 113 of the Penal Code are applicable, and the case is submitted for open trial at the Yamaguchi District Court, according to Art. 168 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Defendant may protest againt this decision within three days from the day on which the text of it was delivered to him.

(Signed) Judge Toyama Yoshimata,
in charge of Preliminary Examination.

(Signed) Nanisawa Kimpei,
Clerk of the Court.

Akamagaseki branch of Yamaguchi District Court, 25th March, 1895.

Sentence in District Court.

In the case of Koyama Toyotaro, *Heimin* of Oora District, Oshima Division, Gumma Prefecture.

In consequence of the finding of the Tribunal of Examination in the case of the above Toyotaro, charged with a crime of unacomplished murder, the case has been duly heard and the depositions taken. It appears that the said Toyotaro, believing that the rupture between this empire and China and the War that followed, were due to the unfortunate policy of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang (here follow Li's titles), and that unless the said Viceroy's life were brought to an end, the peace of Eastern Asia could not be preserved for any lengthened period; and learning further that the said Viceroy, by order of his Sovereign, was about to visit this empire and conduct negotiations for peace at Akamagaseki in Yamaguchi Prefecture, determined to kill him there; and with that purpose, on the 11ih day of the 3rd month of the 28th year of *Meiji*, purchased from one Kanamaru Kenjiro, in Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, a five-chambered pistol and some ammunition and set out from Tokyo on the 12th day of the same month, travelling overland to Akamagaseki, which place he reached on the 24th of the same month; and, watching his opportunity, at about 4.40 p.m. on the same day, encountered the said Viceroy riding in a palanquin in Sotohama-cho of the same town, took aim at his heart and fired at him with the said five-chambered pistol, striking him at a point about one centimetre centrally below the hollow of his left eye, but not inflicting a mortal wound.

The above facts are fully established by the said Toyotaro's confession, by the statements elicited at his examination before the Tribunal of Examination, by the testimony of 1st class Gendarme Abe Tsunejiro, and 2nd class Assistant-Surgeon Kuroda Nobuchika, and by the pistol and ammunition. The Criminal Code (here follows recital by Articles) provides that in a case where the killing of a man is premeditated and the crime is carried to perpetration, but owing to some unexpected miscarriage is not consummated, the punishmeut of death shall be reduced by one degree, the weapon shall be confiscated and the other articles taken from the culprit shall be returned to him;

Therefore, the said Koyama Toyotaro is hereby sentenced to penal servitude for life; the pistol and ammunition found on his person are confiscated, and the other articles taken from him are restored.

(Dated) 30th day of 3rd month of 28th year of *Meiji*.

(Signed) Here follow signatures of three Judges, and a Clerk of Yamaguchi Local Court.

In the Public Hall of Justice of the Yamaguchi Local Court, in the presence of Public Procurator Kurobe Chimpei.—*Japan Mail.*

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT FROM EMPEROR OF JAPAN, COMMUNICATED TO CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Hiroshima, March 20th, 1895.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.—China is now in a state of war with Our country, but as she has sent Us in due observance of etiquette and forms an Ambassador for the conclusion of peace We have named our Plenipotentiaries and instructed them to meet and negotiate with him at Shimonoseki; it being thus incumbent upon Us in pursuance of international usage to extend to the Chinese Ambassador a treatment consistent with the national honour and accord him sufficient escort and protection, We issued particular orders to our functionaries to do their utmost in these respects; it is therefore matter for our most profound grief and regret that there should have been a ruffian base enough to inflict any personal injury upon the Chinese Ambassador; as to the culprit, he shall be sentenced by our officials to the severest punishment provided by law. We hereby order our officials and subjects to pay respect to Our wish and preserve the glory of the country from degradation by strictly providing against the recurrence of such deeds of violence and lawlessness.

His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual.

Countersigned by all the Ministers of State.

SOME OF NUMEROUS EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY IN JAPAN.

It is interesting to read how the news of the Shimonoseki affair was received by the Cabinet Ministers of Japan or by others of equal importance. It is said that when the intelligence reached the Premier, who had parted with the unfortunate Chinese Plenipotentiary only a few minutes before the occurrence of that regrettable incident, he became highly indignant, and exclaimed to those around him that had the culprit been dissatisfied with the negotiations, he should have shot him, the Premier, not the Chinese Envoy. For did not the issue of the negotiations depend almost entirely upon the Japanese Plenipotentiaries who were in a position to dictate terms of peace, and not upon the Chinese Envoy, who was a suppliant for peace? The Premier then hastened to call upon the wounded Ambassador, and returning from the latter's residence, said, with profound dejection, that though the affair was simply the act of a fanatical individual, the stain inflicted upon the nation's honour and reputation would assuredly be great. Had the bullet entered Count Ito's body and not that of the Viceroy Li, the matter would have been comparatively trivial, for the death of the Premier under such circumstances wold inflict no particular loss on Japan.

When the news was telegraphed to Field-Marshal Count Yamagata, Minister of State for War, he happened to be in his study perusing some important documents. The telegram at once plunged him into the greatest sorrow and indignation. He hurriedly rose from his desk, and cried out in a voice choked with anger :—" The scoundrel has undone the great achievements of the nation. He then called for his carriage and proceeded to Headquarters. On receipt of the news Viscount Kabayama, Commander-in-chief of the Navy, left his hotel in haste for Head-quarters, and when he came back he seemed to be harassed with painful thoughts, for he sat up all night absorbed in meditation. We take these details from the vernacular press.—*Japan Mail.*

TELEGRAM FROM H. E. SANNOMIYA, VICE GRAND MASTER OF CEREMONIES, IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD:

My sincerest sympathy for the lamentable accident and earnest hope for speedy recovery.

From H. E. Yoshimoto, Vice Minister Imperial Household:

Deep sympathy for sad event and hope early recovery.

From H. E. Otori, Privy Councillor:

Deeply regret to learn the news of the unfortunate accident and hope for Your speedy recovery.

From H. E. Hiromoto, Member of Parliament of Peers:

My Cordial sympathy for yesterday's accident.

From H. E. Jutaro, Foreign Office:

Sincerely regret to learn the news of the most deplorable accident.

From H. E. Enomotto, President Asiatic Society.

Accept our heartfelt sympathy and wish speedy recovery.

From President of Produce Exchange, Hakodate:

Our sincere condolence to Your Excellency.

REPLY TO AN ADDRESS FROM "ALL CHRISTIANS IN THE CITY OF NAGOYA, JAPAN."

Shimonoseki, April 7th, 1895.

Hatanoshin Yamaka, Esquire,
Nagoya,
Japan.

Dear Sir,

My father has directed me to write the following, dictated from his bed, in reply to your Address to him, dated the 29th day of 3rd month of 28th year of Meiji, on behalf of the christians of Nagoya.

He is deeply moved by the sentiments of kindly solicitude for his welfare expressed in your Address, and feels that the prayers you have offered for his recovery cannot have been unheeded by the Power who controls human destinies. He feels that his escape from sudden death was little short of miraculous, for his assailant sought his life and missed taking it by a fraction of an inch.

He believes that his life has been spared to him for some wise purpose beyond the capacity of man to fathom; but he will venture to interpret his good fortune as an indication that his life's work is not yet complete; that he may yet do some good in the world, and perhaps render service to his country by endeavouring to restore peace and good will where strife now prevails.

He will be encouraged in his efforts by his belief in the continued sympathy you so kindly promise; and he begs you to thank, in his name, all the kind friends who have united with you in this touching expression of a benevolent feeling which has no limit of nationality.

His Excellency sends his regards to all and his sincere wishes for your health and happiness.

Your obedient servant,
Li Ching-fong.

VICEROY'S SON APPOINTED PLENIPOTENTIARY.

An Imperial Decree, telegraphed from Peking to Shimonoseki April 6th 1895, appointed the Viceroy's son, Li Ching-fong, who accompanied his father on this Mission, Plenipotentiary to assist in the negotiations, and from this time until Viceroy's recovery he attended the conferences in place of his father.

JAPAN OFFERS UNCONDITIONAL ARMISTICE AS AMENDS FOR THE OUTRAGE UPON CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

MEMORANDUM FROM VISCOUNT MUTSU.

Shimonoseki, March 28th, 1895.

His Imperial Majesty, in view of the deplorable occurrence of the 24th instant, which I need scarcely assure Your Excellency occasioned His Majesty deep grief, has commanded His Plenipotentiaries now to consent to an unconditional armistice for a definite period and within certain defined limits which was at first denied by the Imperial Japanese Government.

My Colleague, Count Ito, as Your Excellency is aware, is now absent from Shimonoseki, but I shall be prepared, at any time which may be convenient to Your Excellency, to enter upon an examination and adjustment of the necessary details, with a view to the early conclusion of a convention of armistice.

Convention of Armistice.

Made at Shimoneseki, March 30th, 1895.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, having, in view of the untoward event which temporarily interrupted the depending negotiations for peace, commanded His Plenipotentiaries to consent to a temporary armistice:

The undersigned Li Hung-chang, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China; Senior Tutor to the Heir Apparent; Senior Grand Secretary of State; Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China; Viceroy of the Province of Chihli and Earl of the First Rank; and Count Ito Hirobumi, Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Minister President of State and Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu, Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, have concluded the following convention of Armistice:

Article I.

The Imperial Governments of China and Japan agree to enforce an armistice between their repective military and naval forces, in the Provinces of Fêng-tien, Chihli and Shantung subject to the provisions contained in the following articles.

Article II.

The Forces affected by this Armistice shall have the right to maintain the positions respectively occupied by them at the time hostilities are actually suspended, but they shall not under any circumstance during the existence of this Armistice advance beyond such positions.

Article III.

The two Governments engage during the existence of this Convention not to extend, perfect or advance their attacking works or to re-enforce or in anywise to strengthen, either for offensive or defensive operations, their confronting military lines. But this engagement shall not prevent either Government from making any new distribution or arrangement of troops not intended to augment or strengthen the armies now actually in the field and engaged in military operations.

Article IV.

The movement of troops, and the transportation of military supplies and all other contraband of war by sea shall be subject to the ordinary rules of war and shall consequently be liable to hostile capture.

Article V.

This Armistice shall be enforced by the Imperial Governments of China and Japan for the period of 21 days from the date of the signature of this Convention.

In those localities occupied by the troops of the two Governments to which there is no telegraphic communication, the quickest possible means shall be employed in issuing the orders for the armistice and the respective Commanders of the two countries shall, upon the receipt of such orders, announce the fact to each other and take steps to enforce the armistice.

Article VI.

This Armistice shall terminate without notice on either side, at mid-day on the 26th day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsü, corresponding to the 20th day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji. (April 20th, 1895). If in the meantime the depending negotiations for peace are broken off, this Armistice shall in that case terminate at the same time such negotiations cease.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of China and Japan have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at Shimonoseki, Japan, this 5th day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsü corresponding to the 30th day of the 3rd month of the 28th year of Meiji. (March 30th, 1895).

Li Hung-chang. (L.S.)

Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli and Earl of the First Rank.

Count Ito Hirobumi. (L.S.)

Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paullownia, Minister President of State, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Viscount Mut-u Munemitsu. (L.S.)

Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Peace Negotiations Resumed.

Japan Asked to State her Full Terms of Peace.

Shimonoseki, March 24th, 1895.

Their Excellencies
The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty,
The Emperor of Japan.

Excellencies,

I regret to have to inform Your Excellencies that owing to the lamentable event which occurred when I was returning from the conference this afternoon, it will not be possible for me to attend in person the conference fixed for to-morrow at ten o'clock a.m.

I have therefore to inform Your Excellencies that Li Ching-fong will, by my direction, wait upon Your Excellencies at the appointed hour above named, and I have to request Your Excellencies to hand to Li Ching-fong for delivery to me, the Memorandum containing the conditions of peace as proposed by Japan, and which Your Excellencies promised to deliver to me at that time.

I need hardly assure Your Excellencies that I will give to the promised Memorandum my prompt and careful attention, and I hope that within a brief period I shall be able to resume the conferences with Your Excellencies.

I renew to Your Excellencies the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Li Hung-chang,
Ambassador Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Japan Delays Stating Terms of Peace.

Shimonoseki, March 25th, 1895.

His Excellency the Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Excellency,

We had the honor to receive your Excellency's note of yesterday, in which, owing to the lamentable event which prevents Your Excellency from attending the conference appointed for this morning, Your Excellency requests us to hand to Councillor Li, for delivery to Your Excellency, the memorandum containing the conditions of peace proposed by Japan.

Immediately upon learning of the deplorable incident which gave rise to Your Excellency's request, we both called at Your Excellency's residence to make enquiries regarding Your Excellency's condition, and to express our deep sorrow at the cruel and wanton attack upon Your Excellency.

We can assure Your Excellency that the sentiments we expressed on that occasion, are shared by the whole Empire of Japan.

We shall in deference to Your Excellency' request, communicate with Councillor Li regarding the depending negotiations, but the necessity of reporting to His Imperial Majesty, in the first place, the circumstances attending the regrettable occurrence of which Your Excellency was the victim, will render some little delay indispensable. As soon, therefore, as we are able to make any communication on the subject, we shall at once acquaint Councillor Li of the fact.

Again tendering to YourExcellency an expression of our deep regret at the painful event, we beg to assure Your Excellency of our distinguished consideration.

Count Ito Hirobumi,
Viscount Mutsu Munemitsu,
His Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries.

WAITING AND SUFFERING.

Shimonoseki, March 26th, 1895.

Their Excellencies
The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty
The Emperor of Japan.

Excellencies:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencies' note of yesterday's date, in which you tender the expression of your deep regret at the lamentable event which made necessary my note of yesterday, and explain the circumstances which require some little delay in complying with the request contained therein.

I was greatly touched by the personal visit of Your Excellencies to my lodgings to inquire as to my condition, and by the earnest expression of your deep regret at the act from which I am now suffering.

I desire also to make profound acknowledgment of the sympathy manifested by His Majesty your August Sovereign; of the tender thoughtfulness of Her Majesty the Empress in hastening to send articles prepared by Her Majesty's own hand to assuage my wound, and for the despatch to my relief of His Majesty's physicians. I have great hopes that, through their skill and the other measures dictated by Your Excellencies for my comfort, I shall soon be relieved from pain, and be able with restored health to make a more formal recognition of my great appreciation of Their Majesties' sympathy and succour.

The explanation which Your Excellencies give for the brief delay in delivering to me the promised conditions of peace is entirely satisfactory; but I shall await with deep interest the receipt of the document which so greatly concerns the welfare of my country.

With heartfelt gratitude, I reassure Your Excellencies of my distinguished consideration.

Li Hung-chang,
Ambassador Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty The Emperor of China.

RENEWED REQUEST FOR TERMS OF PEACE.

Shimonoseki, March 30th, 1895.

Their Excellencies
The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty
The Emperor of Japan.

Excellencies,

The Convention for an Armistice having been signed, I am now anxious that we should proceed with the negotiations for a permanent peace as speedily as possible, so that our labours may be concluded before the expiration of the armistice.

Owing to the wound from which I am suffering, my physicians do not regard it as prudent that I should attempt for some days to come to go to the place of meeting provided for our conferences; but if your Excellencies see proper to do so I shall be greatly gratified if you could send to me in writing the conditions of peace. If that course is not agreeable to your Excellencies I shall be much pleased to arrange a place for our conferences in the building now occupied by me and where I can without undue exposure meet and confer with your Excellencies.

I shall, accordingly, hold myself in readiness to receive the communication above indicated or arrange for a visit from your Excellencies this afternoon or at any hour which may be convenient to you tomorrow. I have the honour to renew to your Excellencies the expression of my highest consideration.

Li Hung-chang,
Ambassador Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty The Emperor of China.

JAPAN'S FIRST DRAFT OF TREATY OF PEACE.

Shimonoseki, April 1st, 1895.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty theEmperor of China, desiring to restore the blessings of peace to their countries and subjects and to remove all cause for future complications, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Peace, that is to say:

(Here insert names and titles of Plenipotentiaries).

Who after having exchanged their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

China recognizes difinitively the full and complete independence and autonomy of Corea and in consequence the payment of tribute and the performance of ceremonies and formalities by Corea to China in derogation of such independence and autonomy, shall wholly cease for the future.

ARTICLE II.

China cedes to Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the following territories together with all fortifications, arsenals and public property thereon:

(*a*).—The southern portion of the Province of Sheng-king within the following boundaries:

The line of demarcation begins at the mouth of the River Yalu, and ascends that stream as far as San-cha-tsu, thence it runs directly North to Yü-shu-ti-hsia; thence it runs directly West until until it strikes the River Liao; it follows from thence the course of that river southward to the 41° North latitude; from thence it coincides with that parallel of latitude to the westward as far as 122° longitude East of Greenwich and from that point of intersection it follows the same meridian of longitude Southward to the coast of the Bay of Liao-tung where it terminates.

This cession includes all Islands appertaining or belonging to the Province of Sheng-king situated in the eastern portion of the Bay of Liao-tung and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea.

(*b*).—The Island of Formosa together with all Islands adjacent or belonging to the said Island of Formosa.

(*c*).—The Pescadores Group that is to say all Islands lying between the 119° and 120° longitudes East of Greenwich and 23° and 24° North latitudes.

ARTICLE III.

The alignments of the frontiers described in the preceding Article and shown on the annexed map, shall be subject to verification and demarcation on the spot by a Joint Commission of Delimitation consisting of two or more Japanese and two or more Chinese Delegates to be appointed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. In case the boundaries laid down in this Act are found to be defective at any point either on account of topography or in consideration of good administration it shall also be the duty of the Delimitation Commission to rectify the same.

The Delimitation Commission will enter upon its duties as soon as possible and will bring its labours to a conclusion within the period of one year after appointment.

The alignments laid down in this Act, shall, however, be maintained until the ratifications of the Delimitation Commission, if any are made, shall have received the approval of the Governments of Japan and China.

ARTICLE IV.

China agrees to pay to Japan as a war indemnity the sum of [illegible] Kuping taels. The said sum [illegible] payments; the first instalment [illegible],000,000 taels and the four remaining instalments being 30,000,000 taels. The first instalment is to be paid within [illegible] months after the exchange of ratifications of this Act and the four remaining instalments are to be respectively paid on or before the same date of the four succeeding years. Interest at the rate of 5 *per cent per annum* shall begin to run on all unpaid portions of the said indemnity, from the date the first instalment falls due.

ARTICLE V.

The inhabitants of the territories ceded to Japan who wish to take up their residence outside the ceded districts shall be at liberty to sell their real property and retire. For this purpose a period of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act shall be granted. At the expiration of that period those of the inhabitants who shall not have left such territories shall at the option of Japan, be deemed to be Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE VI.

All treaties between Japan and China having come to an end in consequence of war, China engages immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, to appoint Plenipotentiaries to conclude with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and a convention to regulate Frontier Intercourse and Trade. The Treaties, Conventions and Regulations now subsisting between China and European Powers shall serve as a basis for the said Treaty and Convention between Japan and China. From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Act until the said Treaty and Convention are brought into actual operation the Japanese Government; its officials; commerce; navigation; frontier intercourse and trade; industries; ships and subjects shall in every respect be accorded by China most favoured nation treatment.

China makes in addition the following concessions to take effect six months after the date of the present Act:

1st.—The following cities, towns and ports, in addition to those already opened, are opened to the trade, residence, industries and manufactures of Japanese subjects, under the same conditions and with the same privileges and facilities as exist at the present open cities, towns and ports of China:

1.—Peking.
2.—Shashih in the Province of Hupeh.
3.—Siangtan in the Province of Hunan.
4.—Chung-king in the Province of Szechuen.
5.—Wu-chow in the Province of Kwang-si.
6.—Su-chow in the Province of Kiang-su.
7.—Hang-chow in the Province of Chekiang.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to station Consuls at any or all the above named places.

2nd.—Steam navigation for vessels under the Japanese flag for the conveyance of passengers and cargo shall be extended to the following places:

1.—On the Upper Yangtsze River from Ichang to Chung-king.
2.—On the Siang River and Lake Tung Ting from the Yangtsze River to Siangtan.
3.—On the West River from Canton to Wu-chow.
4.—On the Woo-sung River and the Canal from Shanghai to Su-chow and Hang-chow.

The Rules and Regulations which now govern the navigation of the inland waters of China by foreign vessels shall, so far as applicable, be enforced in respect of the above named routes, until new Rules and Regulations are conjointly agreed to.

[illegible] goods imported into China by Japanese subjects, upon the payment, either at the time of entry or subsequently at the option of the importer or owner, of a commutation tax or duty of two per cent upon the original cost, shall thereafter in every part of China, be exempt from all taxes, imposts, duties, charges and exactions of whatever nature or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind. In like manner and to the same extent but without the payment of any commutation tax or duty whatever, an equal immunity from every kind of taxation shall be accorded by China in respect of all Chinese goods and produce purchased in China by Japanese subjects and declared to be for export, such immunity from taxation shall exist, from the date of such declaration up to the time of actual exportation. All Chinese goods and produce intended for home consumption, when conveyed in Japanese vessels from one open port to another open port in China, shall, upon the payment of the coasting trade dues, existing at this time be, in the same manner and to the same extent, exempt, during the whole process of such conveyance, from all kinds of taxation, including import and export duties. It is, however, understood that the foregoing stipulations do not in anywise affect any arrangement for the time being in force regarding the taxation of imported opium.

[illegible]th.—Japanese subjects purchasing goods or produce in the interior of China or transporting imported merchandise into the interior of China, shall have the right temporarily to rent or hire warehouses for the storage of the articles so purchased or transported, without the payment of any taxes or exactions whatever and without the interference of any Chinese officials.

[illegible]th.—The Kuping tael shall be taken to be the tael in which all taxes, duties and fees are payable by Japanese subjects in China and all such taxes, duties and fees may be paid in standard Japanese silver yen at their face or representative value.

6th.—Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in China and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.

All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, shall in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges and exactions of all kinds and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China.

7th.—China engages to at once proceed under the advice of experts to remove the Woo-sung bar at the mouth of the Huang Pu River in such a manner as to maintain constantly a clear channel of at least twenty feet in depth at low water.

In the event additional Rules and Regulations are necessary in connection with these concessions, they shall be embodied in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation provided for by this Article.

ARTICLE VII.

Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding Article, the evacuation of China by the Armies of Japan shall be completely effected within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act.

ARTICLE VIII.

As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this Act, China consents to the temporary occupation by the military forces of Japan of the following places:

Feng-tien Fu (Moukden) in the Province Sheng-king.

Wei-hai-wei in the Province of Shantung.

Feng-tien Fu shall be evacuated by Japan upon the payment of the first two instalments of the war indemnity herein stipulated for, and Wei-hai-wei shall be evacuated upon the payment of the final instalment of said indemnity. It is however expressly understood that no evacuation shall take place until after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

All expenses connected with this temporary occupation shall be defrayed by China.

ARTICLE IX.

Immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, all prisoners of war then held shall be restored and China undertakes not to ill-treat or punish prisoners of war so restored to her by Japan. China also engages to at once release all Japanese subjects accused of being military spies or charged with any other military offences. China further engages not to punish in any manner nor to allow to be punished those Chinese subjects who have in any manner been compromised in their relations with the Japanese army during the war.

ARTICLE X.

All offensive military operations shall cease upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Act shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at.....on the.....day of the.....month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to .....

In Witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Shimonoseki in duplicate, this...day of the .....month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to .....

CHINA'S REPLY.

Shimonoseki, April 5th, 1895.

In the brief time agreed upon within which I was to make my examination and reply to the draft of Treaty proposed by Their Excellencies the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, I have given to the important subject the most earnest study and care which it has been possible to devote to it, in view of the physical disability under which, unfortunately for my country, I am now suffering. If, therefore, this memorandum should not be as complete as might be desired, I can only plead these causes in excuse, and trust that within a few days I shall be able to answer fully and specifically all the points desired by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries.

Without taking up every Article in detail, I have sought to group together my views under the four important questions involved in the negotiations and embraced in the draft of Treaty, namely; 1st, Corea; 2nd, Cession of Territory; 3rd, Indemnity; and 4th, Commercial Privileges.

1.—COREA.

The Chinese Government some months ago indicated its willingness to recognize the full and complete independence and guarantee the complete neutrality of Corea, and is ready to insert such a stipulation in the Treaty; but in due reciprocity, such stipulation should likewise be made by Japan. Hence the Article will require to be modified in this repect.

2.—CESSION OF TERRITORY.

The preamble to the proposed draft of Treaty sets forth that the object of making it is "to remove all cause for future complications." But this Article, in place of promoting that object, contains provisions which, if insisted upon and enforced, will be the sure and fruitful source of complications which may be transmitted through many generations.

It is the duty of the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, and it is a part of wise statesmanship, to negotiate such a peace as will make true friends and allies of these two great nations of the Orient, who are and must remain neighbours, and who have in common so many things in their history, literature, art and commerce. Territory long held by a nation, through many centuries and dynasties, becomes a priceless heritage. Nothing will so arouse the indignation of the people of China and create in them a spirit of undying hostility and hatred, as to wrest from their country important portions of their territory.

This will be especially the case with that portion of territory described in clause (*a*) of this Article, because it gives Japan a foot-hold and base for military and naval operations within easy each of and constantly threatening the capital of the Empire, and because it takes from the present dynasty of China a portion of its ancient possessions. In this clause China hears Japan saying: "I am going "to be your ever-threatening and undying "enemy, with my army and navy ready to "pounce down upon your capital when it suits "me; and I propose to humiliate your Emperor "by taking from him a valuable portion of his "ancestors' home."

It futher means a line of fortifications along the whole coterminous frontier; large standing armies and navies near at hand at great expense to both nations, and constant danger from frontier broils and from the lawless on both sides of the dividing line.

Japan, in inaugurating the war, announced her object to be to secure the complete independence of Corea, and her diplomatic ministers in Europe and America declared that it was not the purpose of their Government to wage a war of conquest. If it should be consistent with these declarations, it is entirely possible to so modify Article II. and other Articles to be specified, as to make a lasting peace and one which will in the future make the two great peoples of the East sincere friends, and thus stand as an immovable bulwark against the encroachments of hostile nations. But if a peace is to be exacted by Japan through the successful fortunes of war, which will necessarily awaken in the Chinese people a spirit of hostility and revenge, it may well be anticipated that both nations, without any bond of sympathy or interest, will fall a prey to outside enemies.

3.—INDEMNITY.

China does not think it is just to require her to pay an indemnity for the expenses of a war in which she does not regard herself as the aggressor, and during which she has not invaded Japanese territory; hence it seems illogical for China to pay an indemnity. But in view of the fact that my Government, desiring to bring the unfortunate war to a close, so as to relieve the people from suffering, in October last promised through the American Minister to pay indemnity, and in view of the further fact that an indemnity was one of the conditions mentioned among the terms announced by Japan, on the 17th of February last, through the Minister of the United States in Peking, I am prepared to insert in the Treaty a provision for a reasonable indemnity.

In the first place, it is to be noted that Japan stated the object of the war was to secure the complete independence of Corea. On November 22nd of last year it was announced to the foreign Governments that China was ready to acknowledge the independence of Corea; and the expenses of the war beyond that time ought not to be included in the indemnity.

In requiring an indemnity of China it should not be fixed at a sum beyond her ability to pay, as her failure to pay would be held by Japan to be a violation of the Treaty and might lead to a renewal of the war. The amount demanded is beyond the ability of China to pay under her present system of taxation. To increase the internal or domestic taxes at this time would lead to great discontent and probably to insurrection, especially when added to the dissatisfaction of the people with the Emperor and his Government for making what they will style a humiliating and dishonourable peace. The Customs tariff on imports and exports cannot be increased, because of treaties with foreign Governments which require ten years notice and the unanimous consent of the Governments concerned.

This latter source of revenue is the only available fund which can be hypothecated or pledged to bankers or capitalists in negotiating foreign loans. It is already so fully pledged for war loans that only a part of it can be made available for a loan to pay off the indemnity. From a statement prepared by the Commissioner of foreign Customs at Shanghai, March 1st last, it appears that the Customs revenues of China were on that date pledged for the payment of war loans, in 1895, of Haikuan Taels 3,937,420; in 1896, of Hk. Taels 6,281,620; in 1897, of Hk. Taels 5,142,238; and that upon these war loans it will be necessary within twenty years to pay Hk. Taels 78,017,103 out of the Customs revenues. It is to be noted that since March 1st the amount of these loans has been considerably increased.

The credit of the Chinese Government and its ability to negotiate a loan have been greatly injured by the war. It has been compelled to pay 7 and even 8½ per cent. interest, and the lowest rate it has obtained abroad (and that for a small sum only), was 6 per cent with a heavy discount on the face value of the bonds. It is claimed by prominent and experienced bankers that the best rate which can be obtained at the conclusion of peace is 6½ to 7 per cent on the full value of the bonds.

The average annual total revenue received from Chinese Customs including transit dues and opium likin, from 1890 to 1893 inclusive, amounts to Haikuan Taels 22,548,150; and of this sum it has heretofore been customary to pay over to the Provincial authorities six tenths. If this important sum of ready cash is diverted to pay the indemnity, new taxation will have to be imposed in the Provinces and the people would complain. If a foreign loan is sought to be made to meet the indemnity asked by Japan, it would require in principal and interest, at 6½ per cent., if redeemable in twenty years, the enormous sum of Haikuan Taels 690,000,000, an amount entirely beyond the possibility of the Chinese Government to negotiate and beyond its ability to meet by taxation.

This will be apparent to any one at all acquainted with Chinese revenues, when it is remembered that the indemnity to Japan is not the only financial burden which has been brought upon China by the war, and which must be immediately provided for. As already mentioned, the terms of peace when made known will cause the present dynasty and the Government to become unpopular with many of the Chinese people, and local discontent and disorder may be expected. Besides, there have been called into the field large numbers of raw and undisciplined troops, which with the conclusion of peace must be disbanded, and there is great danger that they will commit acts of robbery and lawlessness which will seriously tax the Government to suppress. The energies of the Government will be tried to the utmost to preserve the peace, and without peace and order it will be impossible to raise even the usual revenues. It will, therefore, become necessary, in order to preserve internal tranquillity, to organize and equip an army according to modern methods of warfare, and to rebuild the navy which has been practically destroyed by the war. These will require large and immediate expenditures of money, but it will be impossible to raise the money for these purposes if this heavy indemnity is to be paid. The Government is contemplating various reforms and improvements in the country, but all these will be paralyzed if Japan does not largely reduce her demand.

The indemnity is termed in the draft of proposed Treaty "a war indemnity," which it is supposed means an indemnity to pay the expenses incurred by Japan in the prosecution of the war. But if that is the case, I think the Japanese Plenipotentiaries must admit that the sum demanded is largely in excess of that amount. It is not possible for one not possessed of the official details to know the exact amount of the war expenses of Japan up to the present time, but there are certain official and public data and statements which would seem to fix the limits within which that sum may be approximately estimated, and the Japanese Plenipotentiaries will be able to confirm or correct it. It is understood that there was in the Public Treasury of Japan, at the opening of the war, about 30,000,000 *yen*. How much of this sum was used for war purposes is not known to the public, but it may be assumed that all of it was appropriated for that purpose. Soon after the opening of hostilities a war loan of 150,000,000 *yen* was authorized. According to the report in the public press of Japan, the Prime Minister, His Excellency Count Ito, made a speech in the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament on the 20th of February last, in which after referring to the failure of negotiations at Hiroshima early in that month, he used this language: "From the subsequent state of the war and under the present circumstances it is difficult to tell when peace will be restored, and it is not improbable that the war fund may become insufficient." He thereupon asked the Parliament to authorize an additional war loan to meet the emergency of a considerable prolongation of the war.

It seems fair to infer from this speech that the first war loan had not been exhausted and would not be unless the war was continued for some time. The Japanese vernacular newspapers, in referring to this speech and the action of the Parliament on the subject, stated that "the actual need of the fund will be some time in June or July next, and the Government is said to have submitted it to the Diet, not because the money is in urgent need, but because the Diet is just now sitting," (see *Asahi*, quoted in the *Yokohama Gazette*, February 23rd); and the following, "of the first war loan there remains 50,000,000 *yen* to be raised, and of the 80,000,000 already floated a considerable sum has still to be paid up." (see *Kokumin*, as quoted in the *Japan Mail* of February 23rd).

In addition account is to be taken of some popular contributions. But if these statements are to be accepted as approximately correct, it would seem reasonable to believe that the total money expenditure of Japan in the war up to the present time does not exceed 150 million *yen*.

In estimating the war expenditure of Japan, it should not be forgotten that victory has given that country many valuable spoils of war, such as the captured naval vessels and the large amount of military material and supplies, which should fairly be deducted in fixing the gross amount of the indemnity.

To charge China with interest on the deferred payments of the indemnity is an onerous and unreasonable provision, and becomes doubly so when the enormous amount demanded is considered.

4.—Commercial privileges.

In the very brief time allowed for an examination and reply to the Treaty draft, it has not been possible to study fully the complex and detailed questions to which the commercial privileges and stipulations asked for give rise. The following must be taken as merely an expression of views, and full reservation is made to add to or correct them hereafter. It is hoped, however, that the following statement may aid the Japanese Penipotentiaries in understanding some of the clauses to which China is disposed to agree and some respecting which modifications will be asked.

War having suspended the operation of the late Commercial Treaty, a new agreement is recognized by China as necessary and she is ready to accept the existing treaties with Foreign Powers as the basis of negotiations; it will require, however, in due reciprocity that a stipulation be added to the introductory paragraph of the Article, granting favored nation treatment to China in Japan.

Reply is for the present reserved on the 1st and 2nd Clauses.

The 3rd Clause provides for a reduction of the transit dues on Japanese imported goods to two *per cent*, or a practical decrease of one half of one *per cent;* and it is proposed to abolish altogether the existing transit dues on goods exported. When it is remembered that this same Treaty draft contains an Article demanding of China the payment of an indemnity beyond her present power to make, it seems most inappropriate to ask China to give up any of her existing sources of revenue. Rather ought Japan, in view of what has been stated respecting the Customs revenues, to agree to an increase of that tariff. At the same time that Japan is negotiating with Foreign Powers to secure an increase of her own tariff, it is hardly consistent to demand of China a reduction of her already low tariff.

The effect or object of the 3rd clause appears to be to exempt foreign goods from any dues or likin tax whatever after they have passed out of the hands of the importer or foreign owner. This is a subject which has been often considered with foreign diplomatic representatives at Peking, and the fairness of such a claim has never been shown. There is no Government which more jealously guards its commercial privileges than Great Britain, and her subjects engaged in the Chinese trade have often moved her Ministers to secure relief from the likin tax, but without success. Lord Elgin, who accompanied the British army to Peking and exacted from China after the occupation all the commercial privileges which he deemed just on the part of the victor, rejected this claim as now proposed and said he "did not see his way clear to further protection of imports against taxation once they have passed into the hands of a Chinese purchaser." (British Government Blue-book on Revision of Treaty of Tientsin, 1871, p. 443). The British Board of Trade, having official supervision of foreign commerce, examined this subject at the request of the British Office of Foreign Affairs, and decided that "to insure the sale of the (imported) goods to their ultimate consumer with no enhancement of cost derived from taxation * * * * is a view which cannot be entertained by Her Majesty's Government. There is nothing in the Treaty which appears to my Lords to justify such a sweeping demand, and in view of the internal taxation to which native goods are subject in China, it would be in their opinion both unjust and inexpedient to enforce such a demand, even if it were warranted by the terms of Treaty stipulations" (Ib. p. 347). Sir Thomas Wade, so familiar with Chinese trade, and so long the able representative of Her Majesty's interests at Peking, said the likin tax "is not in its nature more open to objection than our income tax, nor, indeed, to any extraordinary tax by which a State short of money may recruit its finances." And again, referring to the abuse to which the privilege asked for in the 3rd clause would give rise, he said, "it is hard enough on the Provincial Governments that they must give up their tolls on goods that are foreign-owned; but it will be harder still if Chinese, armed with foreigners' certificates, are to carry Chinese-owned goods toll-free from one end of the Empire to the other." (Ib. pp. 444 and 447). In view of these declarations, so well founded in justice and propriety, I feel sure the Japanese Plenipotentiaries will be willing to modify their proposition so as to secure the protection of imported goods only so long as they remain in the possession of the foreign owner. This will be secured by granting to Japan favoured nation treatment, and Japan should be satisfied with that.

It may be remarked on the 4th clause that, laying aside for the present the consideration of the justice of this claim, its prudence may be seriously questioned. To allow foreign merchants to temporarily establish themselves at great distances from the treaty ports, beyond the protection and control of their Consuls, would seem to be inconsistent with the practice of extraterritoriality, and greatly embarrassing to the Chinese authorities. Sir Thomas Wade, in discussing a similar proposition presented by British merchants, said. "I am decidedly against any sweeping demand with reference to it. * * * * We are bound to ask nothing from her (China) except when we see our way to a fair provision for the control of the extraterritorialized foreigner." And again, "if our merchants are to congregate in any number in a Chinese town or suburb inland, I shall be much mistaken if we do not soon find the necessity of a land concession forced upon us." (Ib pp. 435 and 449).

The 6th clause refers to the privilege of importing machinery into China to convert Chinese raw materials into manufactured goods, a question which has been much discussed with the Diplomatic *corps* at Peking, and which has been settled against the privileges asked for in this clause. The prohibition of foreigners from engaging in China in manufacturing industries has been one of long standing and in which Foreign Governments have acquiesced, as a prohibition which properly belongs to the sovereignty and independence of a nation. To allow foreigners to enter and establish factories

for converting the natural products into manufactured goods would tend to destroy the livelihood of the Chinese and work a serious injury to native industries which it is the duty of the Government to protect. The regulation is one which has been in existence for many years and one which has been adopted by other nations, and should not now be abolished. The provision inserted in the 6th clause exempting all articles manufactured by Japanese in China from all internal taxation is most objectionable and unduly disriminating. Besides, if these privileges are granted to Japanese subjects, they must necessarily be extended to all nations which have treaties with China, and the ruin of the native industries would be swift and certain.

The provisions contained in Article VIII, making the evacuation of the places named therein dependent upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce provided for in Article VI, seems an unnecessary and unreasonable provision. By the terms of the latter Article Japan is at once guaranteed the most favoured nation treatment, and thereby placed on an equality in respect to commerce with all competitors.

The foregoing embraces a review of all the important and essential provisions contained in the draft of Treaty submitted for my consideration, and to which I have made a frank and as complete a reply as has been possible under the circumstances. A few Articles of minor importance or of mere detail have not been noticed, but it is believed that if an accord should happily be reached on the four questions above discussed, the Articles not treated of may be arranged in due time.

I trust I may be pardoned for saying that I have served my country for half a century, and it may be that I am nearing the end of my days. This mission is probably the last important service I will be permitted to render my Sovereign and his subjects. It is my sincere desire and my highest ambition to reach such a conclusion of our negotiations as will bring lasting peace and friendship to the people and Governments which we represent.

We should listen to the voice of reason; we should be so controlled by the highest principles of statesmanship as to safeguard the interests and the future welfare of these two great peoples, whose destinies and happiness for many generations are now in our hands.

It matters little to Japan, in this time of her abounding prosperity and greatness and in the abundance of able men, whether she to-day receives a larger or smaller indemnity, or whether she enlarges her boundaries by the annexation of a greater or smaller portion of the territory now within the reach of her armies; but it is a matter of vast moment to her future greatness and the happiness of her people, whether or not by the negotiations now in hand her Plenipotentiaries make of the Chinese nation firm friends and allies or inveterate foes. As their representative I stand ready to join hands with Their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of Japan, in making such a peace as will leave no seeds of enmity to spring up and curse us in future generations, and such a peace as will bring honor to us and blessing and enduring friendship to the two great nations of the Orient.

Li Hung-Chang,
Ambassador Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of China.

China Asked to Formulate her Proposals.

Shimonoseki, April 6th, 1895.

At the meeting of the 1st day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji (April 1st, 1895), the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, proposed that in presenting the conditions of peace, a mode of procedure should be adopted by which the draft Treaty of Peace would be presented Article by Article and the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China should express his acceptance or non-acceptance of the several articles one by one, thus disposing of each article in succession.

In view, however, of a desire repeatedly expressed by the Chinese Plenipotentiary that the draft Treaty might be presented to him *en bloc*, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries finally complying with his wishes, presented to him the draft Treaty in its entirety under an assurance that he would, within the space of four days' time, either signify his acceptance of the Treaty as a whole or indicate the particulars in which it was unacceptable.

In now examining the memorandum presented by the Chinese Plenipotentiary, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries are disappointed to find that the communication is confined to an elaborate recital of the domestic difficulties of the Empire of China coupled with a request to the Japanese Plenipotentiaries for a reconsideration of the conditions of peace.

The memorandum not only cannot be taken as a reply to the draft Treaty presented by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries but it fails even to definitely express the wishes or desires of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.

In conclusion, reminding the Chinese Plenipotentiary that the domestic difficulties of China do not properly fall within the sphere of the present discussion and that demands arising as a consequence of war cannot be regarded as matters for negotiation in the ordinary acceptation of that term, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries beg to express their desire that the Chinese Plenipotentiary will, without additional delay, definitively announce his acceptance or non-acceptance of the draft Treaty of Peace already presented, either *en bloc* or severally article by article, and in case any alterations are desired, that he will present them in concrete form.

Counter-proposal by Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Shimonoseki, April 9th, 1895.

It is a source of much regret and disappointment to me that the Memorandum which I sent to the Japanese Plenipotentiaries on the 5th instant should not have been regarded as satisfactory. So far from its being confined to a recital of the domestic difficulties of China, it will be found to be a specific expression of my views on every important Article and paragraph in the draft of Treaty submitted for my consideration.

But in my earnest desire to conform to the utmost of my power to the wishes and convenience of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, I have prepared and send herewith a counter-draft of Treaty which will be found to constitute a reply to every Article in the draft of Treaty submitted by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries. It will be noted that a new Article has been added, which I trust will be found acceptable.

The counter-draft made under my responsibility as a Plenipotentiary is the extent to which it is possible for me to go in the present stage of negotiations. If the propositions therein contained do not meet fully the views of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, I feel sure an agreement may be most readily promoted by verbal conferences; and, in view of the short time remaining of the armistice, I hope the Japanese

Plenipotentiaries will fix a time for a conference with the least delay possible.

CHINA'S COUNTER-DRAFT OF TREATY OF PEACE.

Shimonoseki, April 9th, 1895.

His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to restore the blessings of peace to their countries, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of friendship and intercourse which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the subjects of both, and assure the harmony and mutual confidence which should subsist between good neighbours, have named as their Plenip tentiaries for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Peace, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of China .....
and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.....
who, after having exchanged their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE. I.

China and Japan recognize definitely the full and complete independence and autonomy and guarantee the complete neutrality of Corea, and it is agreed that the interference by either in the internal affairs of Corea in derogation of such autonomy, or the performance of ceremonies and formalities by Corea inconsistent with such independence, shall wholly cease for the future.

ARTICLE II.

China cedes to Japan in full sovereignty the following territories together with all towns and cities, public offices, granaries, barracks and and public buildings therein.

(*a*). One prefecture, one sub-prefecture, and two districts in the South of the Fêng-tien Province, namely,

1.—The district of An-tung.

2.—The district of Kung-tien.

3.—The prefecture of Fêng-hwang.

4.—The Sub-prefecture of Hsiu-yen.

The boundaries of the above-mentioned prefecture, sub-prefecture and districts shall be taken in strict accordance with the Chinese official surveys.

(*ó*).—The Pescadores group of islands, lying within the 23rd and 24th parallels of latitude and the 119th and 120th degrees of longitude East.

ARTICLE III.

(Japanese text accepted without change).

ARIICLE IV.

China agrees to pay to Japan as a war indemnity the sum of 100,000,000 Kuping Taels. The said sum is to be paid in five instalments, the first instalment being 28,000,000 Kuping Taels, and the four remaining instalments being 18,000,000 Kuping Taels each. The first instal ment is to be paid within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, and the four remai ing instalments are to be respectively paid within each of the four succeeding years which terminate six months after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; but China shall have the right to anticipate at her pleasure any or all of said instalments.

ARTICLE V.

The inhabitants of the territories ceded to Japan, who wish to take up their residence outside the ceded districts, shall be at full liberty to sell their real and personal property and retire, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever. For this purpose a period of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty shall be granted. At the expiration of that period those of the inhabitants who shall not have left such territories shall be deemed Japanese subjects.

The property in the ceded territories, real and personal, owned by non-resident Chinese shall be respected by the Japanese Government, and shall enjoy the same guarantees as if belonging to Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE VI.

All treaties between China and Japan having come to an end in consequence of war, China and Japan engage immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to appoint Plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation and a convention to regulate frontier intercourse and trade. The treaties, conventions and regulations now subsisting between China and European powers shall serve as a basis for the said treaty and convention between China and Japan, and as regards all the open ports, navigation, taxation, storage of goods, the mode of taxation &c, Japan will be treated in the same way as the most favoured nation. From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty until the said treaty and convention are brought into actual operation, the Japanese Government, its officials, commerce, navigation, frontier intercourse and trade, industries, ships and subjects shall in every respect be accorded by China most favoured nation treatment.

And reciprocally from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty until the said Treaty and convention are brought into actual operation, the Chinese Government, its officials, commerce, navigation, frontier intercourse and trade, industries, ships and subject shall in every respect be accorded by Japan most favoured nation treatment.

ARTICLE VII.

Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding Article, the evacuation of China by the armies of Japan shall be completely effected within one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VIII.

As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this Treaty, China consents to the temporary occupation by the military forces of Japan of Wei-hai-wei in the province of Shan-tung. Upon the payment of the first two instalments of the war indemnity herein stipulated for, one half of the Japanese forces stationed there shall be withdrawn and upon the payment of the final instalment of the said indemnity, the said place shall be evacuated by the remaining Japanese forces.

ARTICLE IX.

(Japanese draft accepted without change).

ARTICLE X.

All offensive military operations shall cease upon the signing of this Treaty by the Plenipotentiaries of both countries.

ARTICLE XI.

In order to avoid future conflict or war between China and Japan, it is agreed that should any question hereafter arise as to the interpretation or execution of the present Treaty of Peace, or as to the negotiation, interpretation or execution of the Treaty of commerce and navigation and the convention for frontier intercourse provided for in Article VI of this Treaty, which cannot be adjusted by the usual method of diplomatic conference and correspondence between the two Governments, they will submit such question to the decision of an arbitrator to be designated by some friendly Power to be selected by mutual accord of the two Governments, or, in case of failure to agree as to the selection of said Power, then the President of the United States shall be invited to designate the arbitrator; and both Governments agree to accept, abide by and carry out in good faith the decision of said arbitrator.

ARTICLE XII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan and the ratifications shall be exchanged at.....on the..... day of the.....month of.....

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

JAPAN REPLIES TO COUNTER-PROPOSAL AND REDUCES DEMANDS.

Shimonoseki, April 10th, 1895.

Preamble.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries cannot consent to any amendment of the Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries find it necessary to adhere to this Article as originally presented to the Chinese Plenipotentiary.

ARTICLE II.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries find it impossible to accept the amendment hereunder, proposed by the Chinese Plenipotentiary. They consent, however, to modify this original demand so that it shall read as follows:

"China cedes to Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the following territories together with all fortifications, arsenals and public property thereon:

"(*a*).—The southern portion of the Province of Sheng-king within the following boundaries:

"The line of demarcation begins at the River Yalu and ascends that stream to An-ping-ho-kou; from thence the line runs to Feng-huang; from thence to Hai-chêng, and from thence to Ying-kou where it terminates. The places above named are included in the ceded territory.

"This cession also includes all Islands appertaining or belonging to the Province of Sheng-king situated in the eastern portion of the Bay of Liao-tung and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea.

"(*b*).—The Island of Formosa together with all islands adjacent or belonging to the said Island of Formosa.

"(*c*).—The Pescadores Group, that is to say, all Islands lying between the 119° and 120° longitudes east of Greenwich and the 23° and 24° North latitudes."

ARTICLE IV.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries cannot accede to the proposal of the Chinese Plenipotentiary hereunder. They will, however, consent to amend their original demand as follows:

"China agrees to pay to Japan as a war indemnity the sum of 200,000,000 Kuping Taels. The said sum to be paid in eight instalments. The first instalment of 50,000,000 Taels to be paid within six months and the second instalment of 50,000,000 Taels to be paid within twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. The remaining sum to be paid in six equal annual instalments as follows: The first of such equal annual instalments to be paid within two years; the second within three years; the third within four years; the fourth within five years; the fifth within six years; and the sixth within seven years after the exchange of ratifications of this Act. Interest at the rate of 5 *per centum per annum* shall begin to run on all unpaid portions of the said indemnity from the date the first instalment falls due. China shall, however, have the right to pay by anticipation at any time any or all of the instalments.

ARTICLE V.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries cannot consent to the Amendments proposed to this Article.

ARTICLE VI.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries are unable to give their adhesion to the counter proposal hereunder, of the Chinese Plenipotentiary. They will, nevertheless, consent to the following modifications of the original Article.

"All treaties between Japan and China having come to an end in consequence of war, China engages, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, to appoint Plenipotentiaries to conclude with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and a Convention to regulate Frontier Intercourse and Trade. The Treaties, Conventions and Regulations now subsisting between China and European Powers shall serve as a basis for the said Treaty and Convention between Japan and China. From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Act until the said Treaty and Convention are brought into actual operation the Japanese Government; its Officials; Commerce; Navigation; Frontier Intercourse and Trade; Industries; Ships and Subjects shall in every respect be accorded by China most favoured nation treatment.

"China makes in addition the following concessions to take effect six months after the date of the present Act.

"1st.—The following cities, towns and ports, in addition to those already opened, shall be opened to the trade, residence, industries and manufactures of Japanese subjects, under the same conditions and with the same privileges and facilities as exist at the present open cities, towns and ports of China:

1.—Shashih in the Province of Hupeh.
2.—Chung-king in the Province of Szechuen.
3.—Suchow in the Province of Kiang-su.
4.—Hang-chow in the Province of Chekiang.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to station Consuls at any or all the above named places.

"2nd.—Steam navigation for vessels under the Japanese flag for the conveyance of passengers and cargo shall be extended to the following places:

1.—On the Upper Yangtsze River from Ichang to Chung-king.

2.—On the Woo-sung River and the Canal from Shanghai to Suchow and Hang-chow.

"The Rules and Regulations which now govern the navigation of the inland waters of China by foreign vessels shall, so far as applicable, be enforced in respect of the above named routes, until new Rules and Regulations are conjointly agreed to.

"3rd.—Japanese subjects purchasing goods or produce in the interior of China or transporting imported merchandize into the interior of China, shall have the right temporarily to rent or hire warehouses for the storage of the articles so purchased or transported, without the payment of any taxes or exactions whatever and without the interference of any Chinese officials.

"4th.—The Kuping tael shall be taken to be the tael in which all taxes, duties and fees are payable by Japanese subjects in China and all such taxes, duties and fees may be paid in standard Japanese silver yen at their face or representative value.

"5th.—Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in China, and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.

"All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, shall in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges and exactions of all kinds and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandize imported by Japanese subjects into China.

"In the event additional Rules and Regulations are necessary in connection with these concessions they shall be embodied in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation provided for by this Article."

ARTICLE VII.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries are unable to accept the amendment hereunder.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries cannot accept the substitute proposed hereunder, but the will agree to amend the original Article as follows:

"As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this Act China consents to the temporary occupation by the Military forces of Japan of Wei-hai-wei in the Province of Shantung.

"Upon the payment of the first two instalments of the war indemnity herein stipulated for and the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the said place shall be evacuated by the Japanese forces, provided the Chinese Government consents to pledge under suitable and sufficient arrangements, the Customs Revenue of China as security for the payment of the principal and interest of the remaining instalments of said indemnity. In the event no such arrangements are concluded, such evacuation shall only take place upon the payment of the final instalment of said indemnity.

"It is, however, expressly understood that no such evacuation shall take place until after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

"All expenses connected with the temporary occupation shall be defrayed by China."

ARTICLE X.

The Japanese Plenipotentiaries find it necessary to adhere to this Article as originally drafted by them.

ARTICLE XI. (New).

The proposal hereunder cannot be accepted by the Japanese Plenipotentiaries.

JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM.

Shimonoseki, April 11th, 1895.

His Excellency
Count Li Hung-chang,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's
Plenipotentiary.

Excellency,

I deem it advisable to confirm in writing the substance of the observations which I had the honour to verbally address to Your Excellency yesterday in connection with the modified conditions of peace which I then presented to you.

I informed Your Excellency and I now desire to repeat that those modified demands must be regarded as final and that a categorical reply will be expected within the space of four days from yesterday.

I acquainted Your Excellency that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries had not failed to take into serious consideration the remarks which Your Excellency had made respecting the demands of the Imperial Japanese Government as originally formulated, and I stated that a reduction in those demands to the lowest possible point of concession had been made in consequence of those remarks in which Your Excellency had pointed out the difficulties that would confront China if the full measures of Japanese original conditions were insisted upon.

The reduction of the indemnity by one-third; the adoption of easier terms of payment; the acceptance of one place instead of two for temporary occupation; the opportunity of substituting a financial in place of a territorial guarantee; the suppression of the clause regarding commutation and other internal taxation, and the withdrawal of the claim for the removal of the obstruction to navigation at the mouth of the Huang Pu River, would, I explained, relieve China of those financial embarrassments, which in Your Excellency's estimation rendered the full realization of Japan's monetary demands extremely difficult.

I also made it clear to Your Excellency's appreciation, I trust, that the same spirit of conciliation had also contributed to bring about the very large abridgment of Japan's territorial demands.

In conclusion I permit myself to repeat what I have frequently endeavoured to impress upon Your Excellency's mind, that war is progressive in its consequences as well as its operations and that it is not to be expected that conditions of peace which Japan is now happily able to accept will be possible later on.

I renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Ito Hirobumi
H. J. M. Plenipotentiary.

CHINA'S LAST PROTEST AND APPEAL.

Shimonoseki, April 12th, 1895.

His Excellency
Count Ito Hirobumi,
Plenipotentiary of His Majesty
The Emperor of Japan.

Excellency,

The note which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me yesterday respecting the progress and incidents attending the Peace negotiations makes it necessary, in justice to my Government and myself, that I should submit thereto a brief reply.

It is to be borne in mind that I was required to present in writing a categorical reply to the terms of peace demanded by Japan before I should be granted any conference with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries for discussing the terms of peace, and at the first conference granted me for that purpose I was met by the Japanese final proposal as now urged by Your Excellency before any oral discussion had taken place. Under such circumstances it can hardly be claimed that Japan's final proposal had been reached after a full opportunity had been afforded me to make known the views of my Government.

While it is gratifying to know that the enormous indemnity originally demanded has been somewhat reduced, it still remains an amount far greater than the cost of the war and constitutes a burden too heavy for China to bear, and one which would make it impossible to carry out much-desired reforms and improvements in the country.

It has not been possible for me to understand how the conditions of peace have been made much less onerous by what Your Excellency terms "the very large abridgement of Japan's territorial demands." The line of demarcation in the final proposal includes, with slight exceptions, all the territory in the Province of Shengking which has ever been occupied by the Japanese forces; and in addition the final proposal has demanded the cession of a rich, populous and important part of the Empire (Formosa) whereon no Japanese soldier has as yet set foot. Such a demand is not in accord with the practice of nations negotiating for peace.

While I cheerfully recognize the action of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries in abating some of their objectionable commercial demands, the final proposal still remains unprecedented and unreasonable in its terms in this regard and highly derogatory to the sovereignty of an independent nation. It requires the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty and frontier regulations under the duress of retaining Chinese territory and refuses to submit any question of variance to the arbitration of a friendly Power. Pending the negotiation of the Commercial Treaty it demands favoured nation treatment for Japanese in China, and refuses the same guarantee or any stipulation for Chinese in Japan. It claims the privilege for Japanese to rent warehouses and import and purchase goods and produce at any place in the interior of China away from the Treaty ports, without the interference of any official; also, that the Japanese should have the right to engage in manufacturing industries anywhere in China and without the payment of any domestic taxes on the goods manufactured; and that Japanese coin be made receivable at its face value for payment of duties and taxes.

I have written the foregoing not with the view of provoking further discussion, but with the object of concisely repeating what I said to your Excellency when the final proposal was presented to me at the only conference afforded me for discussing terms of peace, and in the hope that the objections here set forth may be carefully considered by Your Excellency and that I may be informed of the result thereon at the next Conference promised me by Your Excellency, at which I expect to submit the reply to the final proposal which my Emperor shall authorize me to make.

I renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

Li Hung-chang,
Ambassador Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of China.

FINAL.

Shimonoseki, April 13th, 1895.

His Excellency
Count Li Hung-chang,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Plenpotentiary.

Excellency,

I have had the honour to receive Your Excellency's Note of yesterday, which professes to be in reply to mine of the day previous.

The object of my communication of the 11th instant, was, by repeating in writing what I had previously verbally declared, to make Your Excellency fully alive to the actual situation. I wished Your Excellency to understand that full consideration had been accorded to Your Excellency's representations and that the modified demands of the Imperial Government must be regarded as final, admitting only of a categorical reply.

I fear, from the Note now under acknowledgment, that my purpose was misinterpreted, since Your Excellency, while disclaiming any wish to provoke a discussion, criticises the final demands of the Imperial Government, as well as the course of procedure which has been followed, and expresses the hope that Your Excellency's objections may be taken into consideration.

It only seems necessary for me to say in response to Your Excellency's Note, that the demands which I handed to Your Excellency on the 10th instant, being final, are no longer open to discussion.

Demands arising as a result of war are not proposals in the ordinary sense of that word and the Japanese Plenipotentiaries by permitting the demands of the Imperial Government to be made the subject of discussion, went to the extreme limit of concession in the interest of peace and if their spirit of conciliation has been misunderstood they have the right to disclaim all responsibility for the consequences.

It only remains for me to add, in order to prevent future misunderstanding, that my refusal at this time to enter upon a new examination of Japan's demands, does not imply an acquiescence on my part, in Your Excellency's observations or conclusions.

I renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Ito Hirobumi,
Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, The Emperor of Japan.

The Treaty of Peace was Signed at Shimonoseki, Japan, April 17th, 1895, and the official copy was published in the "Peking and Tientsin Times," of May 11th, 1895.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY. JUL 1895

No 228 H O

acknowledged.

DIPLOMATIC JUL 1 1895

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 27, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 1 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Rec'd 2d July '95. M

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Private bonded warehouses for Kerosene.

Synopsis:

Yamên consents that Kerosene in cases may be bonded in private warehouses on terms of equality with bulk oil.

One enclosure.

No 2240.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 21, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 2210 of the sixth instant I informed you that I had made an application to the Tsungli Yamên demanding that the privilege of storing Kerosene oil contained in tins in a private warehouse be granted, in order to put it on an equality with the bulk oil, which is

is stored in tanks, and
pays duty at the time of
its withdrawal.

I have now the honor to
1/2240 inform you that this privilege
has been granted. I enclose
herewith a translation of a
communication from the Yamên
to me on this subject. I have
forwarded a copy thereof to
the agent of the Standard
Oil Company of New York
through the Consul General
for his consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure: The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby
№ 12. May 20, 1895.

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

№ 12. May 20, 1895.

Upon the 4th instant the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States, stating that it had come to his knowledge that regulations had lately been issued at Shanghai enabling Kerosene oil in bulk to be bonded; that permission had been granted to owners of Kerosene to erect tanks for the storage of oil and these tanks may be treated as bonded warehouses; that if the tanks

are

are bonded the oil pays duty when leaving the tanks. if the tanks are not bonded the oil pays duty (5%) on landing and a further duty (half duty) on arrival at its destination if reshipped to another port.

The Manager of the Standard Oil Company has applied for the exercise of the privilege of bonding kerosene which is imported in tins from the United States the same as bulk oil &c. &c.

The Prince and Ministers would observe that the special rules at Shanghai for the bonding of oil tanks clearly set forth that these can only be established

established with the approval and consent of the local officials and will be licensed as Customs Bonded warehouses on application to the Customs. Bonding licenses will be renewable annually. The fee for first issue being Hk tails 250, and for each annual renewal Hk tails 50, a further fee of Hk tails 100, monthly for Customs superintendence etc. is also to be paid.

As the Minister of the United States is desirous that oil in tins should be treated in the same manner as oil in tanks the Prince and Ministers request that he will instruct the Standard Oil

Oil Company to make application for the privilege of having Customs Bonded Warehouses for oil in tins to the Customs Taotai through the U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, and after the Taotai has made due examination and the application granted then the Bonding license may be applied for at the Customs. The Inspector General of Customs will at the same time issue instructions to the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai to act accordingly.

The fees to be paid will be the same as those for tank oil, but separate rules will be framed for the bonding of kerosene in tins.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
JUL 1 1895

No. 22. + 1. Acknowledge & file

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 1 1895

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 24, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 1 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Japanese Minister to China.

Synopsis:

Hayashi Tadasu appointed.

№ 2241.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 24. 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr Hayashi Tadasu, vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the Emperor of China, and that His Excellency will take

take his departure for
Tientsin within ten days.

I have the honor to be,
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Peking

May 25, 1895

Received 9.10 A. M.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUN 5 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 5. 1895

Gresham

Washington.

Confirmed June 4 95

May 25th

Formosa declares

independence, Notifies foreign powers

Government Republican.

Denby.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 11 1895

No 2242.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 25, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Formosa.

Synopsis:

Declares independence. Notifies foreign powers.

№ 2242.

Legation of the United States,
Peking. May 25, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this day as follows:

"Gresham, Washington. May
"twenty-fifth. Formosa
"declares independence. Notifies
"Foreign Powers. Government
"Republican. Denby."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Terceiro ja

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Paris Apher

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 27 1895

From Peking

May 27, 1895.

Received M.

Confirmed 1st June 95

Gresham

Washington.

May twenty seventh. China requests Japan to delay sending Minister to China until transfer ~~[illegible]~~ of ceded territory and commercial treaty concluded.

Denby.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with gratification
Give briefly to press.
JUL 11 1895

No 2243

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 27, 1895.

Ack'd
12" July 95

Mr Denby to the

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 12 1895

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mission at Yungkong.

Synopsis:

Money for damages ordered paid.

№ 2243.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 27, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have procured from the Tsungli Yamên an order that the Viceroy at Canton pay to the American Presbyterian Mission at Yungkong in Kwangtung the sum of $630 due for losses sustained by a riot.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUL 11 1895

No 2244.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 27, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Japanese Minister to China.

Synopsis:

China asks delay in sending such minister.

One enclosure.

№ 2244.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, May 27, 1895.

To the Honorable

Walter Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1/2244 I have the honor to enclose a translation of a communication received this day from the Tsungli Yamên addressed to the Government of Japan.

In this connection I confirm my telegram to you of this date of which a copy is written on the overleaf.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Copy

[Telegram sent.]

Peking, May 27, 1895.

Gresham,

Washington.

May twenty seventh. China requests Japan to delay sending Minister to China until transfer of ceded territory and commercial treaty concluded.

Denby.

List of Inclosures.

1. The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby. May 27, 1895.

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

Peking, May 27, 1895.

Upon the 24th of May
we had the honor to receive a
note from Your Excellency
stating that on the previous
day you had received a
telegram from the United
States Minister at Tokyo
as follows:

"You are requested by
"the Japanese Government
"to communicate to the
"Chinese Government the
"following: His Imperial
"Majesty's Minister for
"foreign affairs has the
honor

"honor to announce to His
"Highness the Prince and
"Their Excellencies the
"Ministers of the Tsungli
"Yamên that His Majesty the
"Emperor of Japan has
"appointed Hayashi Tadasu
"Vice Minister for Foreign
"Affairs to be His Envoy
"Extraordinary and Minister
"Plenipotentiary near His
"Majesty the Emperor of
"China and that His
"Excellency will take his
"departure for Tientsin
"within ten days."

As in duty bound Your Excellency transmits a translation of the above for our information.

The

The Yamên would observe now since the two countries are reconciled and friendly Ministers Plenipotentiary must necessarily be appointed to reside at the court of each other, but as to whom China should appoint it is still necessary that she should be very careful in the selection of the person. Further in the matter of the transfer of the ceded territory by the two countries this has not as yet been settled and in the matter of commerce between the two countries, according to the Treaty of Peace, China and Japan are to appoint

appoint plenipotentiaries to
arrange and conclude this.
China proposes to wait until
all these matters have been
well arranged and then at
the same time with Japan
to appoint a Minister
Plenipotentiary thus avoiding
the appointments being made
at irregular times.
It is not that China will
not agree to receive the
Minister now appointed by
Japan, but his starting
within ten days for Tientsin
gives a very short time.
The Yamên, therefor, requests
that Your Excellency will
telegraph to the Japanese
Government

Government to wait until
the question of the transfer
of the ceded territory and
the Treaty of Commerce have
been arranged and settled
and then send her Minister
on his mission to China.
At that time China will inform
the Japanese Government whom
she has appointed as Minister
to Tokyo.

Your Excellency is requested to
be good enough to telegraph
the above to Japan.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 11 1895

No 2245.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 28, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Condition of China.

Synopsis:
Opposition to treaty; disturbed state of the country; independence of Formosa; action of secret societies; refusal to receive Japanese Minister.

One enclosure.

No 2245.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 28, 1895.

To the Honorable
Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China News of the 20th instant which very well describes the perplexities confronting the Government of China. To the recital of events and contingencies must be added that China has ordered Formosa to be evacuated by all officials, civil and military, high and low, and

and that she wired Japan yesterday not to send a Minister to her at this time. I was hoping that my duties as "a channel of communication" would soon cease, but apparently they will still last some time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Clipping from North China News, May 20, 1895.

North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 20TH MAY, 1895.

PRESENT PERPLEXITIES.

COMPARED with the thrilling episodes of the past few months and weeks the present period is decidedly tame, but regarded separately the situation even now has elements which any day may render tragic. While we have reason to believe, and have felt for the past ten days quite assured, that the critical state of affairs which so engrossed our attention has been altered by the agreement on Japan's part to waive certain claims in return for their equivalent in money, we cannot ignore the fact that so far this agreement is only a verbal one, while the documents which have been rendered legal and binding by solemn ratification are those of the original Treaty. We may rest assured that Japan will fulfil her verbal bargain, or have to take the consequences of rupture with Russia, Germany and France, an alternative which she has shown herself unwilling to face. Still, the situation is peculiar, and is rendered the more so by the spirit being now displayed by the people in both countries. The Treaty of Peace has not even yet been officially notified in China, and a spirit is abroad in the north which threatens trouble, so strong is the indignation of the military faction at the ratification having taken place; and a similar feeling is, we believe, threatening to disturb the peace of Japan on the part of the military faction there. While we do not credit every idle rumour floated, there are indications of a growing disposition among officials in the north to even now repudiate certain portions of the Treaty. We cannot say that we have had any faith in China ever fulfilling her part of the contract beyond the payment of the indemnity, but it seems hardly probable that even she can seriously contemplate any violation of its text at this early date. Such is the disturbed state of the country, particularly in the capital, however, that we fear grave complications may arise at any moment.

The situation in Formosa is anything but promising, and trouble will undoubtedly ensue on Japan's attempting to take possession of the island. The people there appear to have taken a decisive step, if we may credit native reports, and their bold front will not be without its effect. From what we have been able to learn from native sources, the Formosans have declared themselves for the time being independent and have elected a leader, President, or King as it may be chosen to term him, and have moreover issued a declaration which is not without a pathos and patriotism strange and fascinating in Celestial garb. [illegible] mean business is [illegible] taken a [illegible] step in arming the aborigines. There is metal in the islanders which Japan has not encountered at any time during the war, and if we mistake not we shall see some fighting in Formosa. The island braves are not altogether belied by their name, having had a baptism of active service in Tonking. In addition to being somewhat trained, they are actuated and bound together by the nearest approach to patriotism and unity of interest to be found in China, and therefore possess the valuable adjunct for successful warfare which their *confrères* on the mainland lacked. Then they enjoy an insular position and the support of hordes of semi-barbarous but wholly hostile hill men, who have on previous occasions proved formidable antagonists to the Japanese. They are opening their arms to any and all comers prepared to assist them in opposing the transfer of themselves and their soil to the Japanese, and though their efforts will eventually, beyond question, prove abortive, we cannot help admiring very sincerely the spirit now being displayed in the island. The declaration of independence in which they give it as their intention to die to a man sooner than witness the cession of the island, is a temporary one only, and the Formosans declare that they have every desire, when the question shall be satisfactorily settled, of returning to their allegience to the Emperor. Formosa's interests having been sacrificed they deem themselves justified in acting independently, and who shall say they are not. The Powers are keeping very quiet now, but it is not improbable that the difficulties which threaten to surround this Formosa question will attract France once more into the arena; but this is, of course, pure conjecture.

One thing alone is certain, that the cessation of the war has but heralded, not concluded, troubles of a very serious nature for China. The discontent and animosity which were rankling in the heart of the nation prior to the war will now again seek opportunity to assert itself, and we may expect it to do so all the more violently by way of reaction. The secret societies of which we have heard so little of late owing to their members being profitably engaged posing as their country's defenders, will now get to work again and we may yet see Peking threatened by as dread a foe as Japan herself. When discontent and rebellion have once taken root in any country, it requires very little to bring them to the surface. The necessity for some sort of united action, and the pressure of danger from without having been removed, there is unfortunately nothing to prevent a recurrence of that friction which is so fatal to progress, and if no Power intervenes to change the entire course of Celestial history, we may afterwards witness a luxurious relapse into stupefied inactivity, and the peace born of sheer apathy which has enabled China to "do without" civilisation, honesty and en[illegible]enment for so many centuries.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask by subject awaiting result of process.
JUL 11 1895

No. 2246

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 30, 1895.

Rec'd 12 July 95 m

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:
Troubles at Kooling.

Synopsis:
Yamên orders the Governor to arrange for protection of property of foreigners.

Two enclosures.

No. 2246.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on account of certain representations made to me by American residents of Kinkiang and others as to the conduct of the local officials relative to their property situate at Kooling near Kinkiang I addressed to the Tsungli Yamên a communication, a copy

1/2246 copy whereof is enclosed,
demanding redress.
Three days after the receipt
thereof the Yamên sent me a
reply of which a translation
2/2246 is enclosed wherein they
inform me that they have
telegraphed the Governor of
Kiangsi to "expeditiously take
action and settle the question."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

List of Inclosures

1. The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby
№ 14 May 28, 1895.
2. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên
№ 10 May 25, 1895.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

№ 10 May 25th, 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies:

I have the honor to
inform you that I have
received a petition from the
foreign residents of Kiukiang
urging me to present their
remonstrance against the
conduct of the local authorities
relating to certain lots owned
by them at Kooling, and to
the treatment of certain Chinese
subjects from or through whose
instrumentality the lots were
bought.

The

The deed under which the foreigners hold the lots in question was virtually given by all the local officials including the Taotai, Kiang Fang-fu and Hsien together with the gentry of the neighborhood, and duly sealed and stamped. Since that time many efforts have been made to dislodge them and to prevent building from being done. No protection has been afforded the foreigners.

The officials have arrested all the persons who have assisted them, and have failed to arrest every one who has injured them.

As

As a specimen of the conduct of the Taotai I enclose a copy of a proclamation issued by him. Two days after its issuance the houses were burned.

I respectfully request that You will put a stop to the arresting and torturing of the men who had some connection with the sale of the property either as sellers or middlemen. These men are in no wise to blame. What they did was done at the suggestion of the Taotai. Now the local authorities are causing these men to be ruined by beating, imprisonment and torture.

If

If a Chinese subject is to be imprisoned every time he deals with a foreigner, foreign residence in China will become impossible. Such action by the local authorities is directly contrary to the treaties. I am greatly surprised at such action at this time, because recent liberal and wise conduct on the part of your Highnesses and Your Excellencies has induced me to believe that such injurious procedures against foreigners would absolutely cease in China.

I respectfully ask that immediate

immediate orders be issued to the local authorities to discontinue all proceedings against the Chinese subjects who are now being wrongfully prosecuted, and that complete protection be accorded to foreigners in the possession of their property at Kooling.

Proclamation

In reference to the case now proceeding in which the Pa Kung Sen, Li Ming Yin and others petitioned against the Lin Sen, Hu Chang Sen and others, coming frequently to the Taotai (the one) to accuse and (the other) to reply. This was referred to the Fu and by him to the Chi Hsien ordering him to investigate with fairness and give judgment. Then the Teh Hua Hsien mad a personal investigation of the property and reported thereon. The Hsien visited the British Consul asking him to order the

Minister

Minister Little to stop all work as all were implicated in the case. Now a petition is presented saying that the Minister Little is still at work being engaged in building operations. All workmen who are thus employed are of the same surname as those who negotiated the illegal sale. If this is true they are committing crimes as many as the hairs of the head. The Kinkiang Fu is hereby instructed to immediately order the Teh Hwa Hsien to arrest and find at once Lo Kien Chang and others and bring them to trial and investigate with

with fairness so as to arrive at the facts, and according to law to sift the matter to the bottom, and report to his superiors that judgment may be given. He is to enquire whether the trfork mentioned Minister Little stopped work or not and to arrest and find all the workmen engaged and inflict punishment, and also all those who have been accused. If they refuse to come to judgment or wilfully delay, should they be persons with degress let them first be reported and then degraded and punished with

with severity, let none disobey
or delay. The undermentioned
Chii jên have accused Wan
Chi Shwen and others of
illegally selling public land
and have petitioned the officials
and they have taken the case
in hand. When the truth has
been brought to light the
payments made will be
required to be refunded, then
the Minister Little will not
dare to say he will not accept
the money. Take these statements
and repeat them to the people so
that there may not be any
disturbance, and in order
that foreigners may not
have anything to say; this
will

will be of advantage to the natives. This is very important. Respect this:
A reply to the petition of the Chii jen by Ren Sen, and Liao Kuei Hsien and others.

with severity, let none disobey
or delay. The undermentioned
Chü jên have accused Wan
Chi Shwen and others of
illegally selling public land
and have petitioned the officials
and they have taken the case
in hand. When the truth has
been brought to light the
payments made will be
required to be refunded, then
the Minister Little will not
dare to say he will not accept
the money. Take these statements
and repeat them to the people so
that there may not be any
disturbance, and in order
that foreigners may not
have anything to say; this
will

will be of advantage to the natives. This is very important. Respect this.

A reply to the petition of the Chii jen by Ren Sen, and Liao Kuei Hsien and others.

Translation

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

No 14. Peking. May 28th. 1895.

Upon the 25th of May, the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from the Minister of the United States, in regard to certain lots bought by foreign residents at Kooling, Kiukiang, and of the treatment by the local authorities of certain Chinese subjects from whom or through whose instrumentality the lots were bought; that after the issuance of a notice by the Kiukiang Taotai the houses erected by the foreigners were burned;

that

that such action was contrary to the treaties - a great surprise at this time, and it was requested that immediate orders be issued to the local authorties to discontinue all proceedings against the Chinese subjects who are being wrongfully prosecuted and that complete protection be accorded to foreigners in the possession of their property at Kooling.

In reply the Prince and Ministers have the honor to state, that a telegram has been sent by the Yamên to the Governor of Kiangsi, to expeditiously take action and settle

settle the question. On receipt of a reply the Prince and Ministers will inform the Minister of the United States of its nature.

A necessary communication addressed to

H. E. Charles Denby,

&c. &c. &c.

Fil

No 2247.

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 30, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Death of Secretary Gresham.

Synopsis:

Notice thereof and instruction to put flag at half mast.

No 2247.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 30, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two telegrams of which copies are written on the overleaf, both relating to the death of Secretary Gresham.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Charles Denby

Dispatches

1st telegram.

Denby Minister,

Peking.

May twenty eighth. Secretary Gresham died quarter past one this morning.

Uhl acting.

2d telegram.

Denby Minister,

Peking.

May twenty eighth. In tribute of memory of the deceased Secretary of State President directs that you half mast flag and display customary signals of mourning for ten days. Notify Consuls.

Uhl acting.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

No. 2248.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. of STATE

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 30, 1895.

Rec'd July 12

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

The death of Secretary Gresham.

Synopsis:

Minister Expresses his sorrow.
Honors to his memory.

№ 2248.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 30, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In obedience to your instructions the flags of this Legation and of the Consulates in China will be put at half mast for ten days in honor of the memory of the late Secretary Gresham.

I beg to express my own great personal sorrow at the death of one who was one

of

of my oldest and best
personal friends.
He was a great, pure, honest
gentleman. A suffering
martyr to his Country, he
still performed the highest
judicial duties, and latterly,
those of his high office,
with eminent ability.
Gentle and kind, honorable and
true, his memory will be cherished
by his countrymen, but most of all
by those, who, like myself, knew him
in the intimacy of his stainless
private life.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File for the present.
JUL 11 1895

No. 2249

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, May 30, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Loans and concessions.

Synopsis:

Have formally presented offer of American syndicate to make loan.

Two enclosures.

No 2249.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 30, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received information that Mr Charles R. Flint and Mr J. Pierpont Morgan of New York are interested in the American Syndicate which is represented at Peking by the American Trading Company of Shanghai. See my telegrams of

of 12th instant and 16th instant
respectively, and my despatch
№ 2234 of 17th instant.

As there were many rumors
touching the placing of loans
in foreign countries I
deemed it prudent, without
waiting for the answer of
the Department to my telegram
of 16th instant to render some
assistance to the Americans
who were offering to take the
loan of two hundred millions
of Kuping tails necessary to
pay the war indemnity.

I put Mr W. S. Emens, agent
of the American Trading
Company in communication
with Prince Kung, who is
the

the head of the Privy Council, the Tsungli Yamên, and the Committee of eight to control loans.

Afterwards on the 28th of this month I addressed to the Tsungli Yamên a communication

1/849 of which a copy is enclosed.

2/849 I enclose, also, a copy of the scheme therein refered to.

It is stated here that the Government of Russia has taken the entire loan, so it is likely that the American Syndicate will accomplish nothing.

In the interest of China such an event is to be deprecated. The only country with

with which China can
deal without having to pay
too dearly is the United
States.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures:

1. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên
May 28th, 1895.

2. Copy of Scheme.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

May 28, 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies:

I am in receipt of
a communication from The
American Trading Company,
Agents of a Syndicate of
American capitalists, wherein
they state that being informed
that the Government of China
contemplate negotiating a
Loan of two hundred million
Kuping taels they are prepared
to enter into negotiations with
Your Government for supplying
this amount.

They

They have drawn up an outline of their proposition which I have been requested to transmit and commend to the consideration of Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies.

The representative of this Syndicate is at present in Peking and will be glad to call upon Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies and personally explain the details of the proposition at such time as you may indicate.

The proposition is enclosed in duplicate, and it is requested that one copy be sent to the specially appointed committee to arrange loans.

2

Value of the Kupin Tall

Proposition for Loan of two hundred million Kuping Taels to the Imperial Government of China by the American Syndicate, through its Agents The American Trading Company.

The Proposition is what is known as the Sinking Fund Plan.

In this Proposition the Kuping, or Imperial Treasury tael is assumed to be equivalent to Shanghai Tael one and ninety six thousandths (Shanghai Tael 1.096) At the last quotation recived in Tientsin Shanghai Tael 0.759 was equal to one silver Mexican Dollar. At the above rates of exchange 200 millions Kuping tails, may for the purpose of this

this proposition, be taken as silver Mexican Dollars 288,800,000.

Amount of Loan

The Syndicate propose to lend the Imperial Government of China Two hundred Million Kuping taels for the equivalent thereof in Gold in installments as follows:-

Six months from date	50	Millions
" " "	25	"
" " "	25	"
" " "	25	"
" " "	25	"
Kuping Taels	200	"

Security

The Imperial Government of China shall by special decree pledge the public

public funds and revenues of China for the faithful discharge of her obligations in respect of said Loan.

nds The Imperial Government of China shall specially sanction the issue of a series of Gold four per cent bonds to the extent of two hundred and fifty five million Gold Dollars of the United States, and said Bonds shall bear the seal or signature of the officer who shall be duly appointed to sign or seal them on behalf of his Gocmment; and they shall then be turned over to the Syndicate who shall cause them to be countersigned.

The Syndicate shall assume all

all responsibility of disposing and redeeming said Bonds, and at paying the interest thereon, so long as China shall provide for the repayment of the Loan as is hereinafter stipulated.

Repayment The interest and principal of said Loan shall be repaid by the Imperial Government of China on the Sinking Fund Plan, in thirty five years.

Dating from the final payment to China of the principal and continuing to the end of the period, China shall pay to the Syndicate seven millions of dollars in United States Gold

Sinking Fund

Gold currency. (or its equivalent) semi-annually, but, until the final installment of principal is paid China shall only be required to pay on this basis in proportion to the sum or sums she shall have received.

This semi-annual payment of seven million gold dollars (or its equivalent) shall be paid to the Syndicate who shall pay therefrom -

1. 4% Interest on the Bonds - $5,100,000.
2. Toward the Sinking Fund 1,900,000.
7,000,000

The Sinking Fund will be employed in redeeming the Bonds so that at the end of the period named.

named all the Bonds will have been purchased and cancelled. The Loan, both principal and interest will have been completely paid off.

In brief the Syndicate will lend China two hundred million Kuping taels (or the equivalent in Gold) and China will undertake to repay the Syndicate this amount together with interest thereon by semi-annual payments of seven million gold dollars of the United States (or its equivalent) for a period of thirty five years.

Inspection The Imperial Government of

of China shall have the right to appoint an officer to examine the accounts of the Syndicate in respect to the disposition of the Sinking Fund, and the Syndicate shall afford full facilities to that end.

Legation of the United States
Peking June 1, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC
JUN 5 1895

Confirmed June 6 1895

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

Received at 1895

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT. President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:
All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:
LONDON: No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C. No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM	
31	C	7	12	Peking	749a

RECEIVED at Washington DC June 1 1895

Unl

Washington DC

June first Japan insists on sending minister to China

Denby

~~File~~ Fil

No. 2250.

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, June 1st. 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches.

№ 2250.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 1st, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's despatches as follows:

№ 1045 of April 8, 1895.
" 1046 " " 10, 1895.
" 1047 " " 10, 1895.
" 1048 " " 10, 1895.
" 1049 " " 10, 1895.
" 1050 " " 12, 1895.

№

No 1051 of April 12, 1895.

" 1052 " " 13, 1895.

" 1053 " " 15, 1895.

" 1054 " " 16, 1895.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 11 1895

No. 2251.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 1st, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:
Japanese Minister to China.

Synopsis:
Japan insists in sending a minister to China.

№ 2251

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 1st, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this day as follows:

"Uhl, Washington. June
"first. Japan insists on
"sending Minister to China."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUL 11 1895

No 2252.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 3, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Japanese Minister to China.

Synopsis:

Japan insists on sending a Minister to China.

№ 2252.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 3, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a copy of a telegram received from Japan the first instant wherein she insists on the exercise of the right of sending a Minister to China.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Copy

[Telegram received]

Tokyo, May 31, 1895.

American Minister,

Peking.

May thirty first. You are requested by the Japanese Government to communicate the following to the Chinese Government: The Japanese Government has received through the United States representatives the communication addressed to them by the Chinese Government on the 27th instant. In the estimation of the Japanese Government the reestablishment of Legations must important for

for complete restoration of friendly relations as well as for speedy disposition of questions contained in the Communication above referred to by opening a channel for direct communication. Under these circumstances the Japanese Government do not see any necessity for delaying departure of their Minister to China.

Dun.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 11 1895

No 2253.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 3, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Ratification of Treaty.

Synopsis:

Imperial decree ratifying the Treaty.

One enclosure.

No 2253.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 3, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose a printed translation
of the Imperial decree ratifying
the Shimonoseki treaty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Imperial decree.

1
2253

IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE EMPEROR'S OPINION OF HIS ARMY.

HE IS CONVINCED OF SOME OFFICIAL BACKSLIDINGS.

THE ADMISSIONS THE EMPIRE TO BECOME AGAIN POWERFUL.

The following is an official copy of an Imperial Decree dated May 8th, 1895: Since the negotiations for peace were concluded, most of the Ministers and officials of the departments have memorialised that territory ought not to be ceded, and that indemnity should not be paid; and they have advised Me to reject the Treaty which had been signed, in order to strengthen the once shaken national feeling of the people and to confront the present critical situation of the Empire. This advice was no doubt inspired by the situation and national resentment of the memorialists. But they could hardly comprehend the propriety of My adopting such a step after I had taken into deliberate and comprehensive consideration the present state of affairs.

Since peace was suddenly and unexpectedly broken last year, the utmost exertion was put forth to raise troops and collect war-funds. But our commanders were not of the best selection, and our soldiers, who were without proper training and enlisted indiscriminately without the slightest system, were no better than a mere rabble. Consequently not a single battle was won either on land or at sea. The recent situation at Liao-tung was most critical. An advance in Liao-yang and an attack on our metropolitan Province were not unlikely events.

Considering that the ancestral tombs are in Liao-yang, and that Peking, being the capital of Empire, is the real foundation of our dynasty; considering that if the tranquil enjoyment of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, which has ever been observed with the highest dignity and reverence, be once disturbed, my conscience could never be at ease; and considering that it has pleased heaven to give us warning, for great sea waves have washed away many of our troops posted along the coast, rendering both offensive and defensive operations more difficult: Having, therefore, deliberated over the situation day and night, even weeping on My throne, and pondered over the disadvantages of peace with those of war, I have at last come to My final decision. The officials of the departments have never once alluded in their memorials to the difficulties above mentioned, to which every subject of the Empire ought to give full consideration. I, therefore, ratify the Treaty, and make public, so that every one may see My reasons for taking such a step.

Hereafter I expect that every subject in the Empire will persist in striving to sweep away all evil practices of long standing. And I earnestly expect that every subject will give his utmost attention and exertions to the organization of the army, and to raising the funds to pay the expenses of the war, without becoming indifferent, without pursuing superficial methods, without neglecting far-sighted measures, and without following beaten tracks, and will do everything with thoroughness and rectitude, in order to make the Empire once more powerful. Compliance with all these I expect from every subject in the Empire.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Act. by Number and File.
JUL 11 1895

No 2254.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 3, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

The trade of Formosa.

Synopsis:

Some history of the island.

Trade reports for 1894.

One enclosure

No 2254.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 3, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1
2254

I have the honor to enclose herewith a clipping from the North China News of the 25th ultimo giving an account of the trade of Formosa.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Charles Denby

List

List of Inclosures.

1. Clipping from North China News, May 25, 1895.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, 25th MAY, 1895.

THE TRADE OF FORMOSA.

As the island of Formosa will quickly pass into the hands of Japan, and will in a very short time cease to be an integral part of the Chinese Empire, it will be interesting to call attention to a few facts connected with the island, and to review the trade of the open ports from particulars furnished by the Commissioners of Customs, as they appear in the Customs Trade Returns for 1894 lately issued.

Formosa, one of the largest islands in Asia, is separated from the mainland of China—the province of Fukien—by a channel of about one hundred miles in width, and came into the peaceable possession of China a little more than three centuries ago, having been handed over to the Emperor by the descendants of the pirate chief Koxinga, who had driven out the Dutch after a short occupation of the island by them. The four treaty ports that are open are virtually two as regards foreign trade, for Kelung is part and parcel of Tamsui, and Takow has been an open port only in name, for the trade has been done at Tainan for years, and in May last the headquarters of the Customs was transferred from Takow to Anping, the port of Tainan. The confusion caused by the names of these various ports to those who have never made personal acquaintance with them, is increased by the fact that up to 1889 Tainan was known as Taiwan. It must therefore be borne in mind that for all practical purposes there are but two ports in Formosa open to foreign trade, Tamsui in the north, and Tainan on the south-west of the island, Anping being the shipping port of the latter.

In his Trade Report for 1894 Mr. H. B. Morse points out that the great increase in the value of the trade observable in 1893 was fully maintained in 1894 and there was even an advance of Hk. Tls. 455,991 over the former year, but this was attributed in some measure to the increased value of the war material imported, though there was also a marked increase in the value of the Foreign Import trade. There has been a steady increase year by year in the value of foreign imports, which in 1885 amounted to Hk. Tls. 1,234,495, and in 1895 to Hk. Tls. 2,260,727. The total of 1894 shows an increase of 35 per cent. over the figures of 1893, after deducting the value of opium and war materials, and though the silver cost of imports has increased, yet the prosperity of the inhabitants, owing to the increased profit made on exports, has not only enabled them to pay for necessities and luxuries one-third more than in 1885, but Mr. Morse points out that imports have increased in quantity as also in value, principally shown in grey and white shirtings, camlets, lead and kerosene oil. The direct foreign export trade is entirely to Hongkong, of which camphor forms by far the principal product; while the tea trade is done mostly through Amoy, and is the most valuable export of the port. A comparative table of duties collected during the last ten years, shows an increase from Hk. Tls. 372,720 in 1885 to Hk. Tls. 662,197 in 1894, and a table of the value of the trade shows that it has risen from Hk. Tls. 4,537,465 in 1885 to Hk. Tls. 8,507,232 in 1894. Of the total duties paid as above, Hk. Tls. 563,982 were paid on goods carried under the British flag.

At Tainan there has been an advance in the value of trade similar to that at the northern port, as Mr. Spinney shows in his Report, but this is greatly due to the enhanced value of imports, as there was a falling off in the total of duties collected, which were less than that of 1893 by Hk. Tls. 12,370. But while there has been a decrease in Imports there has been a notable increase in the Export trade, the total value of which was Hk. Tls. 1,189,650, or Hk. Tls. 544,199 in advance of what it was in 1893. The principal export articles are camphor and sugar, and while the whole trade in the former goes direct to Hongkong, nearly one-half of the export of sugar goes to Japan, and when that Power is in possession of the island this will no doubt be carried in Japanese bottoms. The duties collected in 1894 amounted to Tls. 371.705, which, while double the amount collected in 1885, is lower than was the case in the years 1888-93, though a comparative table of the total value of the Import and Export trade for the last ten years shows a steady increase from Tls. 2,478,681 in 1885 to Tls. 4,388,547 in 1894. In the case of this port as in that of the northern one, the bulk of the duties collected was on goods carried under the British flag, which amounted to Hk. Tls. 236,855.

The Japanese will have a fine trade to foster and extend, and no doubt we shall find under their enterprise and care a vast expansion of the sugar and camphor exports. The country will at once be opened out and railways will be extended where practicable, all of which will tend to develop the resources of the island, so that there are possibilities of an enormous advance not of trade generally in every direction, and increased prosperity to the residents. It will be seen that the total value of the Formosan trade for 1894 amounted to Hk. Tls. 12.895.779, and as this has been steadily increasing year by year and is certain to expand in the future, Japan has acquired a very valuable addition to her revenue as the outcome of the war.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUL 11 1895

No 2255.

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, June 4, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Entente between Russia and China.

Synopsis:

The Emperor will receive the Ministers of Russia and France the 7th instant.

№ 2255.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 4, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that as a mark of high honor the Emperor will receive the Ministers of Russia and France in audience the seventh instant.

The entente between China and Russia is becoming day by day stronger. France in

in all respects supports Russia. I am informed that negotiations are going on at Tokyo between Russia, France and Germany on the one side, and Japan on the other as to the amount of indemnity which China is to pay on account of the recession of the southern portion of Feng Tien.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ask by subject.
Give to press. ✓
JUL 11 1895

No. 2256.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Peking, June 4, 1895.

Acc'd. July 15 my 12

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 12 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Anti-foreign riots at Chung-tu.

Synopsis:

Catholic. China Inland,
Canadian mission buildings
destroyed.

No 2256.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 4, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl.
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that extensive riots have, within the last few days, taken place at Chingtu, the capital of the Province of Szchuan. The Catholic Mission buildings, and those of the China Inland and Canadian Missions were destroyed

destroyed. No foreigner
was injured except the
Catholic Bishop and he
not seriously.
No news has reached me
officially as to this occurrence.
I know of but one American
who is at Ching-tu. His
name is Virgil C. Hart and
he is connected with the
Canadian Mission.
Strong measures have been
taken by the Government
of China to prevent the
spread of this riotous
spirit to the Yangtze towns.
Ching-tu is situate on
the river Min. Its population
is supposed to approach
a

a million. It has great wealth and political importance, and as far back as the time of Marco Polo was noted for its beauty.

It is the home of a Viceroy. The breaking out of a riot in such a city thoroughly indicates that the effect of the recent war has not been felt in the interior of China.

Omit

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 18 1895

No. 2257.

Legation of the United States.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 11 1895

Peking, June 6, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Rec'd July 18.

Subject:

The Berthemy convention.

Synopsis:

American missionaries approve of it. Shall it be adopted?

№ 2257.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 6 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch № 2199 of April 19th last I informed you that I would take measures to find out the views of the American missionaries in China as to the propriety of the United States availing themselves, under the "favored nation clause" of the

the recent amendments secured by the Minister of France to the "Berthemy Convention".

I have had responses from nearly every part of China favorable to the adoption of the said convention and now await only your sanction to notify the Government that the United States Government will take advantage thereof.

Since writing the above mentioned despatch I have seen the proceedings in full of the negotiations between the Yamên and the Minister of France and will send you

you printed copies as
soon as they can be
procured.
The "Convention Berthemy"
was made the 25th February
1865. A translation from the
French text is as follows:
"For the future if French
missionaries are going to
buy lands and houses in
the interior of the Country
the vendor - such or such
(his name) shall specify
in the deed that the
property has been sold to
make part of the collective
property of the Catholic
Mission in the Locality.
It will be useless to write
therein

therein the names of the
missionary or of the
Christians."
The adoption of this
Convention was generally
made known in China.
The 24th of July 1894 the
Minister of France informed
the Tsungli Yamên that in
a paper addressed to him
by the Yamên the 16th July
he had found in an official
letter cited the following
passage as an interpolation
in the "Berthemy Convention":
"The vendor must in advance
inform the local authorities
and demand their
authorization: they will
decide

decide if they ought to accord it or not."

The Minister of France recalled the original text of the Convention to the attention of the Yamên and claimed that the clause above set out had no place therein, and demanded that it be eliminated.

This was promised to be done, but the 7th February 1895 the Minister of France writes to the Yamên that the interpolated stipulation still remained in the proclamations issued by the authorities of the provinces. The 14th April 1895 the Yamên informed

informed the Minister of France that it had addressed the officials of all the provinces to observe the following instructions: "For the future if French missionaries are going to buy land and houses in the interior of the country the vendor such or such (his name) must specify in the deed that his property has been sold to make part of the collective property of the Catholic Mission of the locality. It will be useless to write therein the names of the missionary or of the Christians. The Catholic

Mission

mission after the completion
of the act of sale will pay
the registration tax fixed
by Chinese law for all
the title deeds and at
the same rate. The vendor
will not be required to
advise the local authorities
of his intention to sell nor
to demand in advance
their authorization."

Our missionaries do not
ordinarily wait until our
Government has taken
action under the favored
nation clause on any
right enjoyed by another
nation to avail themselves
of it, but as evidently we
are

are not bound to accept privileges granted to other nations unless we choose to do so - it is better that the will of the Government should be made known officially.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Inform Presbyterian Board
So ack.
JUL 18 1895

No 2258

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 7, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 18 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 18 1895
To Presbyterian Board
July 19.
Acted July 19.

Subject:

The Mission at Kiang Yin

Synopsis:

Deeds made to real estate and possession given.

№ 2258.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a missionary case lately pending at Kiang Yin, which has given the Consul at Chinkiang and this Legation considerable trouble, has been finally settled.

Consul Jones writes to me that the transfer papers for

for the real estate claimed have been duly signed, and stamped by the officials, and deposited in the Archives of his Consulate.

The American Presbyterian Mission, of which Mr Du Bose is the head is established at Kiang Yin, and he is in full and undisturbed occupation of the premises.

Mr Du Bose has returned thanks to Consul Jones, in which I have joined.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 18 1895

No 2259.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 18 1895
INDEXED BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 7th, 1895.

— Mr. Denby —

to the

— Secretary of State —

— Subject —

Acknowledging dispatches

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£

No 2259.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 7th, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl.
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches numbered 1055 @ 1058, dated April 17th to April 27th respectively.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 18 1895

No 2260.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 10, 1895.

INDEXING BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 18 1895

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Plenipotentiaries appointed by China.

Synopsis:

Li Hung chang and Wang to treat with Hayashi.
Formosa transferred to Japanese.

№ 2260

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 10, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Emperor of China has appointed Li Hung-chang and Wang Wen-shao plenipotentiaries with full powers to confer with the Japanese Minister, Mr Hayashi, and also to receive him on his arrival at

at Tientsin.

Li Ching-fong and Col Foster transferred the island of Formosa to the Japanese Government in the harbor of Kelung without landing. The town was afterwards taken by the Japanese forces after heavy fighting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Given to the Press J.M.B.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with gratification
Give to Press.
Mr. Ewing may print
JUL 18 1895

No 2261.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 11, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 18 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 19 1895

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

1st trans. July 19.

Copied for Consular Reports - July 23.

Subject:

Port of Ningpo.

Synopsis:

Vessels now allowed to go to wharf.

One enclosure.

No 2261.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 11th. 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl.

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 30th ultimo I addressed to the Yamên a communication asking that the orders existing at Ningpo, which compelled vessels to anchor at Chin Hai, and prevented their going to the city wharfs, might be rescinded.

1
2261. I have the honor to enclose a

a translation of the prompt reply of the Yamên: from which it appears that those orders have been rescinded.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

Informal. June 7th, 1895

The Tsungli Yamên to Mr Denby.

Informal. June 7th, 1895.

Your Excellency:

Upon the 30th May we had the honor to receive a note from Your Excellency in regard to steamers being detained at Chin Kiai and not being allowed to go up to the wharf and You asked that the Taotai be instructed by telegraph to allow commercial affairs to resume their ordinary conditions, &c. We at once telegraphed the Governor of Chekiang to order an investigation by the

the Taotai and report. That officer has replied by wire: "that the torpedoes laid at Chin Hai had not been removed and that steamers had to anchor off the side of the entrance and were not allowed to proceed to Ning po. These precautions were taken as a preventive measure against malicious and traitorous characters. The British and American Consuls have represented that as the tea season is coming on they ask that the obstructions be removed, but if danger happens steamers can be ordered to again

again anchor off Chin
Hai.

Instructions have been
issued to the police
authorities to keep strict
guard and if there is
any cause for alarm
steamers must anchor
again off Chin Hai.
Steamers will, therefore, be
permitted to come up to
Ningpo for the present. The
Yamên is requested to send
instructions." We have the
honor, therefore, to inform
Your Excellency that telegraphic
instructions have been sent
by the Yamên to Ningpo to
take action accordingly.

Give to the press JMB

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by subject
[This might make a
readable press paragraph.]
JUL 18 1895

No 2262.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 13, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 18 1895
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 19 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

rec'd July 19.

Subject:

Formosa.

Synopsis:

Declaration of independence enclosed. Capture of Kelung by Japanese. People indifferent.

One enclosure.

No. 2262

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 13, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
1/2262 enclose herewith a translation
of the "official declaration of
Independence of the Republic
of Formosa".
This Republic will pass into
history as the most short-
lived government that ever
existed. The Japanese have
already taken Keelung which
is

is only eighteen miles from the capital, Taipeh fu, and order will soon reign.

Ex-Governor Tang was inaugurated President on the 25th of May. He and the various members of his Cabinet have all left the island.

It is very questionable whether the people are at all concerned at the change of rulers.

It is stated that the movement for independence was organized by the officials, and that the people were supremely indifferent.

There were fifty thousand Chinese troops in Formosa who

who were well armed with
modern rifles - but the
Chinese will not fight.
Many of these braves are
now in Amoy and are
frightening foreigners. The
forts at Kelung were, as is
usually the case with
Chinese forts indefensible
in the rear, though they
were strong on the seaside and
were provided with Armstrong,
Krupp, and machine guns.
I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1.

1. Translation of the official declaration of independence of the Republic of Formosa.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE CHINESE ARMY.)

TRANSLATION OF THE OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF FORMOSA.

"The Japanese have affronted China by annexing our territory of Formosa, and the supplications of us, the people of Formosa, at the portals of the Throne, have been made in vain. We now learn that the Japanese slaves are about to arrive. If we suffer this the land of our hearths and homes will become the land of savages and barbarians, but if we do not suffer it, our condition of comparative weakness will certainly not endure long. Frequent conferences have been held with the Foreign Powers, who all aver that the people of Formosa must establish their independence before the Powers will assist them.

"Now therefore, we, the people of Formosa, are irrevocably resolved to die before we will serve the enemy, and we have in Council determined to convert the whole island of Formosa into a Republican State, and that the administration of all our State affairs shall be organised and carried on by the deliberations and decisions of officers publicly elected by us, the people. But as in this enterprise, there is needed, as well for the resistance of Japanese aggression, as for the organisation of the new administration, a man to have chief control, in whom authority shall centre, and by whom the peace of our homesteads shall be assured, therefore, in view of the respect and admiration in which we have long held the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Tang Ching-sung, we have in Council determined to raise him to the position of President of the Republic.

"An official seal has been cut and on the second day of the fifth moon at the *ssu* hour (9 a.m., 25th May), it will be publicly presented with all respect by the notables and people of the whole of Formosa. At early dawn on that day, all of us, notables and people, farmers and merchants, citizens and tradesmen, must assemble at the Tung Fang meeting house, that we may in grave and solemn manner inaugurate this undertaking. Let there be neither delay nor mistake. A Declaration of the whole of Formosa. [Sealed in red as follows.] An announcement by the whole of Formosa."

THE REAL MEANING.

COPIED FOREIGN RELATIONS

No. 2263.

Legation of the United States,

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUL 18 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, June 13, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State. Rec'd July 19.

Subject:

The riots at Chêntu. 81

Synopsis:

American mission destroyed.
Viceroy responsible. Further
riots apprehended.

№ 2263.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 13. 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl.

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The riots at Chēntu Szechuan on the 29th, 30th and 31st ultimo have excited wide-spread consternation in China.

I have received no direct information from Chēntu or any point on the Yangtze touching these riots.

My information was that we had

81

had no mission at Chentu,
and on this theory I
accounted for the fact that
the Consul at Hankow had
not wired me as to the riots.
It appears now that there
were the following Missions
at Chentu: the Roman Catholic
Mission, called the "Missions
Etrangères de Paris"; the
"Canadian Methodist Mission",
of which Rev V. C. Hart, an
American is a member; the
"China Inland Mission"; the
"Church Missionary Society";
and the "Methodist Episcopal
Mission" of the United States.
The members of the last
mission are: Rev H. Olen Cady
and

and Mrs Cady; Dr H. L.
Cauright and Mrs Cauright,
and another newly married
couple.
These riots are inexplicable
except on the theory of official
connivance. The "Missions
Etrangeres" was a strong,
powerful mission, numbering
many members, having three
great Churches, and all
appliances necessary for
charitable and religious work.
I think it was established
at Chantu in 1715.
It is difficult to conceive
how after nearly two centuries
of successful labor there
could exist at Chantu
any

any popular animosity
sufficient to account for
such a terrible uprising
against the foreign
missionaries.
The world is forced to conclude
that these riots were
fermented by the Viceroy Liu
Ping-chang.
He has been Viceroy of
Szechuan during the past
nine years and he has
always antagonized
Christian and foreign methods.
He has now been superceded
and it is surmised that he
desired to signalize his
departure by outrages against
the detested foreigner. The
Catholic

Catholic bishop has added his testimony to other proof that Hsu Ping-chang was the organizer of these outrages.

I will take appropriate official action as soon as I receive an official statement of the facts.

Mean time, measures have been taken by the Imperial Government to prevent the spread of riotous sentiment to the towns along the Yangtze.

So far there are no signs that the wretched war just concluded, has had any good effect whatever.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 18 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUL 18 1895

No 2264

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 13, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 18 1895
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Board of Finance to control loans.

Synopsis:

Names of members stated.
Report Russia has secured loan.

No 2264.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 13, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the following named officials constitute the board of finance charged with the duty of arranging a loan to pay the indemnity due to Japan under the recent treaty of Peace: Prince Kung, President of the Commission;

Sun

Sun Yü-wen, President of
the Board of War; Wêng
T'ung-ho, President of the
Board of Revenue, Vice
Presidents; Hsü Yung-yi
Vice President of the Court
of Censors; Chang Yin-huan
Vice President of the Board of
Revenue, and Lia Shou-heng
Vice President of the Board of
Civil Appointments, Associates.

It is now reported that the
principal loan has been
awarded to Russia.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
AUG 1 1895

No. 2265.

INDEX BUREAU
RECVD.
JUL 31 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 13, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 1 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Renewal of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

Synopsis:

Mr Hayashi, after arriving at Peking, will conduct negotiations under Shimonoseki treaty.

No 2265.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 13, 1895.

To the Honorable
Edwin F. Uhl
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
append on the overleaf a
copy of a telegram received
from Japan the eleventh
instant relating to the
reestablishment of diplomatic
relations between that Country
and China.
Mr Hayashi has arrived at
Tientsin, and, unless
something

something extraordinary
occurs, this telegram will
probably terminate my
services as intermediary
between the two countries.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

19 April 6

[Telegram received.]

Tokyo, June 11, 1895.

American Minister,

Peking.

You are requested by Japanese Government to communicate the following to Chinese Government: the Japanese Government have the honor to acknowledge receipt of telegram of 8th instant from the Chinese Government. They highly appreciate action taken by Chinese Government. The reestablishment of diplomatic relations being essential to the complete restoration of good understanding between the

the two Governments it is highly desirable that Mr Hayashi should proceed to Peking without delay. Accordingly it is hoped that the Chinese Government will extend all needful assistance to him to enable him to reach Peking as soon as possible. After diplomatic relations are reestablished by Mr Hayashi entering upon his duties he will be duly authorized to conduct the negotiations provided for by the treaty of Shimonoseki.

Dun.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL 31 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Copy to Navy Dept for information -
So ack -
AUG 1 1895

No 2266.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 13, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 1 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

To Navy Aug. 2.
Ackd. Aug. 2.

Subject:

The Tsoosing bar.

Synopsis:

The Diplomatic body asks that an obstruction at the entrance be removed.

One enclosure.

No 2266

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 13, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl.

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

1
2266

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication relating to the removal of an obstruction at the entrance of the Woosung bar, which was sent by me as Dean of the Diplomatic body to the Tsungli Yamên with the concurrence of my colleagues.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

List of Enclosures.

1. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

No 11. June 10, 1895.

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamen

No 11. June 10, 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies:

With the concurrence of my honorable Colleagues. I present to you a question touching the obstruction of the port of Shanghai. At this time the Swedish ship "Nora" lies sunk at the entrance of the bar at Woosung, at the place called "Fiumachannel", and she intercepts the passage of ships drawing more than eighteen feet, and day by day she forms a shoal dangerous to navigation. The Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai

Shanghai has addressed the Commissioner of Customs, asking that this obstruction be immediately removed.

This official has done nothing. The Chamber of Commerce then addressed itself to the Consular body, and the Consular body made an earnest appeal to the Taotai to remove this danger to ships and to life.

The Taotai finds himself unable to do anything, and the Consular body sends the question to Peking, asking the Diplomatic Corps to use its influence to save the port of Shanghai from destruction.

This we willingly do, not only in

in the interest of the commerce of the world. but in the interest of China.

The history of the case is short and may as well be presented here.

On the 19th of the 9th moon, 18th year Kwang Hsü (8th November 1892) the steamer "Fiima" was run into by the "Hangchow" and sunk. Which ship was to blame is immaterial to the supreme question of saving a great port for the use of the world.

The effect of the sinking of the "Fiima" was to form a new channel, and proper rules were framed for the navigation

navigation of this channel.
On the 12th of April last the
"Nora" met the "Shian in this
new channel, and, not obeying
her helm, she was carried by the
tide on to the "Fiona".
Now there are two ships to form
a bar, to obstruct navigation, to
destroy commerce.
An Argument has been made
that the "Shian" has been
culpable, and that her owners
should pay the expense of
removing the obstruction which
they wrongfully caused. With
that argument we have
nothing whatever to do.
Let the wrong-doer - if there
be a wrong-doer - be pursued
and

and let him be made to pay damages. What the world wants, and what China wants, is to save commerce from destruction. It will be time enough to talk of punishing negligence, or crime, or of recovering damages when the port of Shanghai is saved.

The city of Shanghai deserves all your care and protection. It stands midway the Eastern coast of Asia, looking out on the broad Pacific. It ranks ninth among the ports of the whole world. Its commerce pays one half your Customs dues. With fair and honest treatment, it is destined

to

to be the great city of the
Far East.
Its prosperity is the
prosperity of China.
To allow the entrance to this
port to be obstructed for the
sake of saving a few
thousands or tens of
thousands of taels is a crime
against humanity.
We beg Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies to issue
immediate orders for the
removal of the dangerous
obstructions herein described.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 1 1895

INDEX BUREAU
RECVD.
JUL 31 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2267.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 14, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 1 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of despatches

1059 to 1061 inclusive.

No 2267.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 14, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl,

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches as follows:

No 1059 of May 2, 1895.

" 1060 " " 3, 1895.

" 1061 " " 3, 1895.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 31 1895
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 7 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
AUG 1 1895

(52)

No 226

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 15, 1895.

ack'd aug 7/95

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:
Riots in Szechuan.

Synopsis:
Continued riots. No American hurt. Emperor asked to declare death penalty.

No 2268.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 15, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this date, a copy whereof is written on the overleaf.

The Imperial Government is doing what it can to check the spread of the riots, but it seems to be powerless. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the foreigners at

at Chungking. This port is inaccessible to steamers so that no assistance can be furnished by the foreign powers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Copy

[Telegram sent]

Peking, June 15. 1895.

7

Mhl.

Washington.

June fourteenth. Riots still occurring in Szechuan. Mission at Chentu not much damaged. Have asked Imperial Edict awarding death penalty to rioters. Central Government seems to have lost control over people. No American hurt.

Denby.

COPIED. FOREIGN RELATIONS
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 7 1895

EXECUTIVE RECD. JUL 31 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

No 2269.

Legation of the United States,

Peking. June 20, 1895.

√ acker Aug 10 : 95
√ Copy to Navy Aug 10. 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Anti-foreign riots.

Synopsis:

Causes thereof; remedy; prevention and punishment. Suggestion that riotous town be battered down.

No. 226.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 20, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl,

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The question of anti-foreign riots in China has engaged the attention of the Diplomatic representatives since their residence at Peking was established.

There have been broached many theories as to the origin and causes of these riots - the generally received

one

one being that they are at bottom instigated, or winked at, by the local officials.

There are other contributory causes, such as race prejudice, superstition, discontent with the Government, and a desire to embarrass it. These riots have, probably, another cause, which has occurred to me, and which I have nowhere seen alluded to - and that is the desire of the laboring classes to secure work.

It is noticable that almost invariably the attack of the populace commences against the Catholic Missions.

These

These Missions are great and rich, possessing huge compounds, filled with buildings devoted to religious uses, and to convents, schools, workshops, & orphanages.

Besides the well known religious orders such as the Lazarists, the Franciscans, the Jesuits, and the Benedictines there are powerful societies, such as the Christian Brothers and the Missions Etrangères, in many parts of China. These societies have in some cases existed here for nearly two hundred years.

It is almost impossible to

to conceive that such charges,
as that the nuns and
monks decoy children into
their premises for the
purpose of using their eyes
for making medicinal
concoctions, can be seriously
believed by the populace in
the midst of which these
persons have lived so many
years. Yet this is a favorite
pretext for riot.
A riot once inaugurated
does not stop until there
has been more or less
injury done to the small,
and inferior establishments
of the weak, and scattered
Protestant sects.
Immediately

Immediately after a riot,
the Diplomatic and
Consular representatives
demand compensation in
money, and the money so
paid is, as soon as possible,
expended in rebuilding the
destroyed premises.
The Chinese Government
will be asked by the French
Minister to pay three
millions of taels damages
for the losses at Chengtu
alone.
The expenditure of this sum
will be a great boon to the
laborer.
Punishment of the negligent
or criminal official has
always

always been demanded, but it has usually been evaded. The last great riot in Szechuan was in 1886, during which the Catholic, Methodist Episcopal (American) and China Inland Mission property was destroyed at Chungking.

There have been riots every year since. In fact, I think that this Legation has never failed to have on hand one or more riot cases.

The year 1891 was signalized by very extensive riots in several parts of China, but chiefly on the Yangtze.

Placards

Placards were posted in the Yangtze ports wherein Christ was described as the "heavenly pig", and his followers as "swine", and foreigners generally as "goat men", with many other disgraceful allusions. Riots followed at many places, the most important of which were Nanking. Ngankin, Wusieh, Kukiang and Ichang.

The Diplomatic representatives, driven to desperation, advised their Governments to station a gun boat at every port with orders to fire on any town in which a riot

broke

broke out, and to make China pay the increased expense of mantaining such ships. This proposition was promptly sat upon by the respective Governments, and nothing ever came of it.

Now, again, by reason of recents riots the attention of the civilized world will be directed to China, and the loud, exasperated, imperious demand of the foreigners for redress, and future security, will come up to Peking. Again the foreign representatives will demand compensation, and

and the execution of treaty
rights, and the punishment
of treacherous officials.
Promises in abundance
will be given, but evasions
of performance will ensue,
and after a time the riots
will commence again.
If the wit of man can
devise a preventive remedy,
which will be acceptable
to the powers chiefly interested,
or a punishment adequate
to the crime which can be
inflicted, they should be
adopted.

Beyond the reach of the
guns of a man-of-war
the question seems hopeless,
but

but within the range of these guns there is a mode of punishment, if prevention be impossible.

If a town which had recently been the scene of a disastrous riot, especially if foreign lives had been sacrificed, were battered down by the ships of the injured nationalities, it is quite likely that in that neighborhood there would be no more riots.

To this determination we must come at last, basing our action on the supreme right of nations - self-protection.

If China cannot, or will not, protect our people we have

have the right to protect
ourselves.
Even when riots occur in
the interior, where the
offenders cannot be reached
by a foreign force, the
doctrine of reprisals in
other localities might be
brought to bear.
I am entirely aware that
it will be difficult, if not
impossible, to induce the
foreign powers to act in
harmony on this or any
other question at this time,
but, if two or three of them
were to announce to the
Tsungli Yamên, that any
town on the Yangtze would
be

be destroyed if a riot occurred in it, the local officials would preserve order.

Governmental influence has greatly shifted in China. Russia has become the dominant power, and Great Britain has been shorn of her influence, and Russia has no missionaries. France supports Russia, but she has more missionaries than all the world besides. Both she and Russia, it is said, are interested in the recent loan of one hundred millions of tails.

Great

Great Britain, I think, would endorse and carry out the proposition above made. I doubt whether any other power would.

For my own part I should be sorry to disturb the ~~exceedingly~~ friendly relations existing between China and the United States, but I do not believe that they need be disturbed. Such a notification would accomplish its purpose without any resort to force.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 1 1895

No 2270.

INDEX BUREAU
RECVD.
JUL 31 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 27, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 1 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

The Chientu Riot.

Synopsis:

City described. Responsibility for the riot. Cases in point cited. Gunboat policy recommended.

One enclosure.

No 2270.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 27, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl,

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1
2270. I enclose herewith a clipping from the North China News of the twelfth instant giving an account of the recent riot at Chentu and making some comments thereon.

8

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Jr

List of Inclosures.

1. Clipping from North China News. June 12. 1895.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CHENGTU RIOT.

No more news has as yet come over the wires from the West, so we are still in the dark as to the particulars of the Chêngtu tragedy, but the opinion gains ground here that it will prove to be one of the most serious of all the riots of recent years. The Protestant Missions involved are the Church of England, China Inland, Canadian Methodist, American Methodist Episcopal, besides a very strong Catholic Mission. The total number of foreigners usually resident there is about fifty or sixty.

CHENGTU.

Chêngtu itself has hitherto borne the best reputation for friendliness to foreigners. It is the largest and wealthiest city of all the West, with an estimated population of a million. As the capital of Szechuan it is the residence of the Governor-General, and is filled with civil and military officials of all classes, with soldiers enough to control the province—all of which should have made a riot there impossible. Besides, there was there the additional security that Chêngtu is a great commercial centre where the only interest is peace, and where people from all parts of China reside, as well as many outlandish and foreign men from the countries further West. In the absence of all information it is needless to speculate on the causes of this riot, but this much may be said: considering the official and commercial character of Chêngtu, its hitherto peaceful record, its remoteness from the scene of the war, and the freedom of all apprehension on the part of the missionaries; it was the very last place where such a disturbance was naturally to be expected.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

It is more to the point to enquire what is the main cause of such outrages, and if they can be by any means prevented. It seems to me that much light is thrown on this question by a careful consideration of some of the facts of previous riots. We have had five very serious ones on the river in recent years, namely, Chungking, Wuhu, Wusueh, Ichang and Sungpu, so that by this time we should be learning something. Now, one feature which was common to all of them was this: no matter how great was the loss of life and property, or what was the particular government chiefly involved, the Chinese version of the story was always accepted as the truth of the matter, and no independent enquiry was made. Whatever merits the account of a riot as drawn up by the responsible Chinese officials may have, truthfulness is hardly to be looked for as one of them; and granting full liberty to tell any story they pleased was hardly the way to make them more careful next time. Further, it was a notorious feature of all the above cases that the really guilty parties were never brought to justice; even when, as in the case of Sungpu, the names and proofs of guilt were supplied, nothing was done to them. Those punished were insignificant, innocent, and sometimes friendly natives, while in one case where a whole British settlement was destroyed, Ichang, no one was ever punished at all. And still further, all those cases were settled by the acceptance of a monetary payment, so many dollars for so much damage, and a regular tariff for European heads, with the result that the collection and disbursement of the cash actually became a source of much profit to the very officials under whose auspices the riots occurred. When one considers these things—no questions to be asked, no punishment to be dreaded; but an intense hatred to be gratified, and a snug sum of taels to be netted, the wonder is, not that there should be occasional anti-foreign riots in China, but that they should not be very much more numerous. Of course the Chinese Government cannot be held free from blame in the matter, but the main responsibility for riots really rests on the Foreign Powers themselves, who persist in dealing with China in respect to such as if she were a highly civilised Power, while in truth she does not rise much above the level of any painted savage chief. There will be no freedom from riots till the Powers reconsider their policy in dealing with them.

CASES IN POINT.

There have been two cases in Kiukiang recently which contain in them a whole education on this subject. One of the gentry there appropriated a piece of land belonging to the Catholic Mission, and built a wall round it. The Mission appealed to the French Consul who exhausted all the resources at his disposal in the line of writing despatches, without having the slightest attention paid to him. At length a French gunboat visited Kiukiang, when the Consul sent word to the officials that unless the wall were immediately removed, he would come in force and have it removed himself. That wall disappeared like magic.

Next is the Kuling case, which has had a history so curiously like the recent history of Foromsa, as to suggest the idea that both must have been written by the same hand. First, during the war time, the officials after due discussion resolved that foreigners might be allowed to have a piece of waste land on the top of the Lushan as a site for bungalows—just as they agreed that the Japs would be allowed to have Formosa. Next they executed a deed with all due formalities, properly sealing and registering it, by which this property was handed over to foreign ownership, just as they executed and ratified the treaty which transferred Formosa to Japan. Next, the war being now over, the officials repented of their action, and begged for delay in the new owners taking possession, just as was done with Formosa. Next, to make sure of carrying their point, they proceeded to stir up the people with the object of making it too hot for the newcomers, a proceeding which resulted in a bonfire of two houses on the Kiukiang hills, and a brand new republic in Formosa.

Lastly, having brought matters to this successful issue, the officials concerned wash their hands of all responsibility, and profess themselves to be utterly unable to give any redress.

THE "GUNBOAT POLICY" RECOMMENDED.

As for the Japs, they will no doubt be quite able to take care of their own interests, and by a due display of determination easily overcome all opposition in Formosa. Still more easily could Her Majesty's representatives overcome all the difficulties at Kuling, by following the old-fashioned policy of informing the Taotai of Kiukiang that if he cannot protect British subjects in the peaceful exercise of their rights they will take steps to do so themselves. Unfortunately this is out of date, and the policy which takes its place, namely that of bringing pressure to bear on the Tsungli Yamên, never seems to result in anything to the purpose. Twice already, in consequence of ministerial representations at Peking, the Tsungli Yamên has wired the Viceroy, Governor, and Taotai, to settle the Kuling case at once, to release the prisoners, and to give all due protection to foreigners; but the local officials have simply each time ignored these instructions. As yet, they have not apprehended a single one of the agitators, placardists, incendiaries, or thieves, though duly furnished with names; nor have they released from prison any one of the innocent middlemen, writers, and village elders who had the misfortune to be on the foreigners' side in this transaction. As a preliminary to any action on their part, they insist that the property be unconditionally given up.

SHAMS.

Of course, the instructions so painfully obtained from the Yamên, and telegraphed with so much parade, are like so many other things in China—merely intended for "look-see," as Peking can still make its wishes respected in the provinces when it has a mind to. But as long as the Ministers of Foreign Powers are shut up to spending their time and strength in procuring from the Yamên instructions of so little value that any twopenny Taotai feels himself at liberty to snap his fingers at them, just so long will Foreign nations fail to command respect in China, and so long may riots be expected as the order of the day.

7th June.

P.S.—I have just been to the telegraph office, but they are still unable to say when communication with the West will be restored, nor can they very clearly explain whereabouts, or in what manner it is interrupted. The *Kwellee* has come in from Ichang, and brings the news of a serious riot by disbanded soldiers at Yochow at the mouth of the Tungting lake, during which three military mandarins were killed. It was due to an attempt to disband the men without paying them. The same lot tied up their officers at Wuchang before starting, and for the same reason, but they were pacified then by a small payment in cash and plenty of promises, which most probably have not been kept.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 7 1895

No 2271.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECVD.
AUG 7 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 22, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 8 1895

Mr Denby to the
Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:
A returned American student.

Synopsis:
His heroism in battle commended in an Imperial decree.

One enclosure.

No 2271.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 22, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl.

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Amid the degradations and decapitations, which were so common of Chinese military officers during the recent war, it is gratifying to know, that in every case in which a returned American student is mentioned in an Imperial decree, he is commended, and awarded honors for bravery.

I

I clip from the North China
News of the 13th instant, and
7
2271. enclose a translation of an
Imperial decree, wherein Huang
Tsu-lien is specifically
mentioned as "a returned
American student", and is
spoken of as one of those
who "had shown themselves
able to lay down their lives
heroically in a crisis of
danger, so as not to bring
disgrace upon their
Imperial Master".

It will be seen from the
translator's note that the
conduct of this returned
American student fully
justifies all possible eulogy.

I

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. Clipping from North China News. June 13, 1895.

10th April.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE SUICIDES OF WEIHAIWEI.

(1) Li Ping-heng, Governor of Shantung, sends us the following report of the officers who died at Weihaiwei before and subsequent to the surrender of that stronghold to the Japanese. He states that "Liu Pu-ch'an (Liu Poo-chin), Commodore of the right Squadron; Chang Wên-hsüeu, brevet Commodore; Yang Yung-lin, acting Commodore of the left squadron; and Huang Tsu-lien (a returned American student), Expectant First Captain of the First Class and Second Captain of the right battalion of the Tap'êng brigade at Canton; had shown themselves able to lay down their lives heroically in a crisis of danger so as not to bring disgrace upon their Imperial Master." Such loyalty and heroic determination are worthy of our sincerest admiration and we therefore command that the said deceased officers be granted extraordinary government aid and posthumous honours as if they had died fighting gallantly on the battle-field. As for the already degraded Ting Ju-ch'ang, the cashiered Admiral of the Peiyang fleet, his conduct as chief in command was a series of egregious failures from first to last. Previous to his death we had already decreed that he should be sent under arrest to Peking to answer for his faults and the punishment he merited for them was to have been of the severest. On the present occasion although he is reported to have died in the hour of defeat and disgrace, in consideration of his faults there is no necessity for granting him any posthumous honours or government aid to his family and heirs. Let the Boards concerned take note thereon.

Note:—Huang Tsu-lien (黃祖蓮) the returned American student named above was killed before the surrender of Weihaiwei by Admiral Ting. He was First Lieutenant of the Peiyang cruiser *Tsiyuen*, having succeeded the late Shen Shou-ch'ang, another returned American student, who it will be remembered was killed while commanding the *Tsiyuen* in the first naval action of the late war at the mouth of the Yashan river, Corea, (July 25th 1894) owing to the cowardice of his subsequently decapitated Captain, Fong Peh-kien. During the fighting at Weihaiwei, last January, Lieutenant Huang Tsu-lien was badly wounded and was therefore advised to leave his ship and go to Chefoo for treatment. This he resolutely refused to do declaring that "his duty to the Emperor demanded his remaining at his post." After having had his wounds hastily dressed, the late lieutenant went on with his duties on board although he had to be supported by an attendant in doing so. Shortly afterwards a shot struck his thigh, but still he refused to retire; remaining with his guns. A few minutes afterwards a shell from the enemy's batteries almost annihilated the gallant officer. —*Translator.*

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aah
AUG 7 1895

No 2272

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 24, 1895.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 7 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 7 1895

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Loans to China.

Synopsis:

Russia secured principal loan; making of others postponed.

No 2272.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 24, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that China has accepted from Russia a loan of one hundred millions Taels, and has postponed for the present the consideration of the question of making further loans. It is understood that other loans will be made

made from other countries
including the United States.
The gentleman who was
here endeavoring to secure
a loan to an American
Syndicate has gone back to
Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State.
SEP 19 1895

From Peking,

June 24, 1895.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 19 1895

Received 12.06.

U H L,

Washington.

June 24. England complains China has ceded to France territory along Burmah contrary to convention of last year. Situation critical.

Denby.

(52)

No 2273. Rec'd Sept 9.95

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 24, 1895.

TRADE & NAVIGATION SEC'D. AUG 2 1895 DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the

Acting Secretary of State.

Subject:

Anti-foreign riots.

Synopsis:

Orders given to protect foreigners, but no Imperial decree issued.

Two enclosures.

№ 2273.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 24, 1895.

To the Honorable

Edwin F. Uhl.

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1 / 2273 I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of a communication from the Yamên relating to my demand for punishment of rioters. No Imperial decree has as yet been issued.

2 / 2273 I enclose also a copy of my answer to this paper. It is evident that the Government.

Government fears to antagonize the people, and it is evident also that the foreign powers whose nationals suffer by riots, will, in the event that anti-foreign disturbances continue, be compelled to take some active steps for protection.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

List of Inclosures.

1. The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby.

Peking, June 19, 1895.

2. Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên.

Peking, June 25 1895.

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr Denby.

Peking, June 19, 1895.

Your Excellency,

I've had the honor to receive Your Excellency's note in regard to the spreading of the riots on the Yangtze, wherein you refer to the request of H. B. M's Minister that an Imperial Decree should be issued awarding punishment to the rioters with the penalty of death, which should be immediately telegraphed to the various places on the Yangtze; that if a massacre of foreigners

takes

takes place now in China
the consequences will be
very serious and the most
stringent measures should
be adopted to prevent
anticipated riots etc.

The views expressed by
Your Excellency show that
you are actuated by a
friendly feeling in the interest
of China, for which we feel
bound to express our sense
of gratitude.

We have already telegraphed
to the Viceroys and Governors
of the various provinces on
the Yangtze and the
maritime provinces that
where there are Christian
Missions

Missions they are to depute soldiers to preserve order and render all necessary protection. If people assemble together and create trouble they are to be immediately arrested and severely punished. Thus further trouble will not occur.

In cases of this nature His Majesty has on several occasions issued Decrees which have been posted in the various provinces as an admonition to the people.

As to the present riots, the telegrams which the Yamen has sent, we may inform Your

Your Excellency, have been
submitted for the perusal
of His Majesty.
Even though, no further
request has been made to the
Emperor to issue a Decree, in
the present instance, to be sent
by telegraph to the provinces
the officials of all the provinces
will not fail to take action
in good earnest in this
matter.

A necessary communication
addressed to

H.E. Charles Denby
etc etc etc

Mr Denby to the Tsungli Yamên

Peking, June 25, 1895.

Your Highnesses and
Your Excellencies,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 19th instant, wherein you in substance decline to recommend to the Throne the issuing of a decree relating to the punishment of rioters.

I shall not take up with you the general discussion of anti-foreign riots, their causes and their effects. Nothing that I could say would

would be new to you;
because practically riots
occur nearly all the time
in China.
During a residence of ten
years at Peking I have
never seen a moment when
there were not pending in
this legation one or more
claims growing out of riots.
Matters relating to riots take
an invariable course. You
promise that no more shall
occur. You issue stringent
orders to the local officials
to take preventive measures.
You usually pay some
compensation to the
sufferers. The money so
paid

paid goes to the rebuilding of the destroyed premises, which was the real aim and object of the people who wanted to secure work. The fallacy of your treatment of the question is that your Government punishes nobody, neither rioters, nor especially the negligent or criminal officials. As nobody is ever punished and as great jobs of work follow the riots, in a short time they recommence again, and so it goes on to the great injury of the peaceful foreigner and to the lasting disgrace of China.

Im

In the event of a political riot your conduct would be entirely different. Such a riot on a large scale rarely transpires. When it does it is put down ruthlessly by arms. I do not believe there ever was an occasion when a soldier or policeman was injured in trying to stop an anti-foreign riot. They, and all your officials stand by, and do absolutely nothing, thus tacitly encouraging the riotous procedure.

How long do you think the civilized world will be content with this kind

of

of protection? How does such protection compare with the solemn obligation you have assumed by making the treaties?

You ought to make an example of the Viceroy of Szechuan and not let him get off as Chow Hsu did in 1891 on the plea of insanity - a plea which never before was recognized as valid in China.

P I join with H. B. M's Minister in the demand that you will instruct the Viceroy to send a well armed military force of a thousand men from Chêntu to put an

an immediate stop to
the disturbances in the
neighborhood of Chungking
and that these soldiers
may be subsequently
employed for the protection
of Chungking against
similar disorders.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 7 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Add. to Number and File.
aad
AUG 7 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
AUG 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

No 2274.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 24, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Cession to France by China of territory near Burma.

Synopsis:

Convention made. Protest by H. B. M.'s Minister. Danger of serious consequences.

No 2274.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 24, 1895

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this date to Mr Uhl as follows:

"Uhl, Washington. June
"twenty fourth. England
"complains China has
"ceded to France territory
"along Burma contrary
"to convention of last
year

"year. Situation critical.

"Denby"

In explanation of this telegram I have to say that H.B.M's Minister discovered accidentally a day or two ago that there was in preparation between China and France, the latter country being aided by Russia, a convention for the cession of a strip of territory lying near to the Burma line. A convention was made last year between China and England to the effect that a certain strip of territory contiguous to Burma should constitute a buffer, and that China should

should never cede it to any power.

I am not in possession of a copy of this Convention The British Minister got to the Yamên at one o'clock, and found that the Convention was to be signed - as it was - at two o'clock the same day.

There was a very serious dispute between the Minister and the Yamên - the Minister contending that the proposed convention was an outrageous breach of faith and the Yamen claiming that the ceded territory did not lie in the specified strip. but was the exclusive property

of

of China.

Looking at the schemes of Russia and France to approach and threaten India this circumstance assumes very serious importance. England views with jealousy any advance of Russia towards her Eastern possessions, and the tidings of this latest step will no doubt create a storm of indignation of which the consequences may be serious to China, and may possibly lead to a general war.

In looking at the situation, it is also to be taken into account that China is exceedingly

exceedingly unfriendly to England because she refused to join Russia, France and Germany in the remonstrance against the permanent possession by Japan of the territory on the mainland of China, which was ceded by the Shimonoseki treaty. China has for so many years been accustomed to rely on England, - and England has always been so profuse in her protestations of friendship - occupying this position until the treaty was actually concluded - that her conduct in antagonizing China has produced a complete

revulsion

revulsion of feeling among the Chinese. She is now greatly detested by the Chinese Government, and people, and even Li Hung-chang inquired lately "what has England ever done for China?" This feeling has been adroitly fostered by France and Russia, so that one of the recommendations of any measure is that it will injure England.

The new Franco-Chinese Convention above mentioned proves the truth of what every disinterested friend of China told her all during the war, that foreign intervention

intervention meant the demand, and the payment of compensation to the intervenors. Russia will next demand a slice of Manchuria.

In the condition of the maps of these remote Eastern countries it will be difficult, if not impossible, to determine accurately where the lines of the disputed strip run, but it is safe to say that France and Russia will adhere to the cession.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 7 1895

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 7 1895

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
AUG 7 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

No 227.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 25, 1895.

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Treatment of Americans
demanding concessions.

Synopsis:
Minister directed to introduce
them, but not to use
diplomatic character or influence.

No. 2275.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 25, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I append on the overleaf a copy of your telegram of the 22d instant which was received here the 23d instant at 5:30 P.M. relating to the introduction of Americans who desire concessions from the Government of China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

(over)

Olney

[Telegram received]

Denby, Minister, Peking.

June twenty second.

Department telegram May 15th confirmed means that exercising your best judgment you may introduce American citizens to Chinese Government with such representations as their character and responsibility as facts known to you warrant, but without using your diplomatic character or influence to further their business enterprises.

Olney.

Derby No Peking

No 2276

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 7 1895

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 27, 1895.

INDEXED BUREAU
RECD.
AUG 7 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject:
Acknowledgment of despatches.

No 2276.

Legation of the United States.

Peking. June 27, 1895.

To the Honorable

Richard Olney.

Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatches as follows:

No. 1062 of May 9, 1895.

" 1063 " " 10, 1895.

" 1064 " " 14, 1895.

" 1065 " " 15, 1895.

" 1066 " " 15, 1895.

" 1067 " " 15, 1895.

No

No 1068 of May 15. 1895.
" 1069 " " 17. 1895.
" 1070 " " 17, 1895.
" 1071 " " 17. 1895.
" 1072 " " 17, 1895;

also a pamphlet entitled:

The Monroe Doctrine

Its Origin and Meaning

By

John Bassett Moore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DSP Filed under Legation of the U.S. to China

Ackd file Aug 1 July 22.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
TOKIO.

June 28- 1895.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, being in Japan, en route to my post at Peking, China, I was received today by their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Both the Emperor and Empress saw fit to express to me personally their thanks for services rendered by me while Chargé d'Affaires of the United

To the Honorable
Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

United States at Peking, during the first three months of the war between China and Japan, at which time I exerted, under the orders of the Department of State, good offices for the protection of Japanese in China.

I take the liberty of reporting this incident as being of an official character. The Emperor was pleased to say that the protection which I had been able to afford his subjects was so afforded "in a manner entirely satisfactory to him".

I

I have the honor further to report that I shall leave Japan tomorrow morning for China.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Chas. Denby Jr.
Secretary of Legation at Peking, China, en route to post.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 7 1895

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 7 1895

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
AUG 7 1895
DEPT. OF STATE

No 2277.

Legation of the United States,

Peking, June 28, 1895.

Mr Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Enclosure
Library
April 11, '96

Subject:

Forwards copy in pamphlet of Peace Negotiations.

No 2277.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 28, 1895

To the Honorable
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose to you in a separate envelope two copies in pamphlet of the Documentary History of the Peace Negotiations between China and Japan March - April 1895.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby